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LIFE OF COLONEL BLOOD.

WITH AN ELEGANT HEAD.

THOMAS Blood, commonly called Colonel Blood, and as extraordinary an adventurer, perhaps, as ever lived, was, according to some, the son of a blacksmith, in Ireland; but it rather appears that his father was concerned in iron works, and had acquired an easy fortune in that kingdom. It is not certain in what year this hero was born; yet, from a comparison of circumstances, we may fix it at about 1628. While a very young man, he came over to England, and married, in Lancashire, the daughter of one Mr. Holcraft, a gentleman of good fortune in that county.

After this, Blood returned to Ireland, and though his family were indebted for the best part of what they had to the crown, he joined the prevailing party, served as a lieutenant in the Parliament Forces, and obtained a certain quantity of land, which was assigned him for his pay. Besides this, Henry Cromwell, when he governed that country, had so good

an opinion of him, as to put him into the commission of the peace, though scarcely twenty-two years of age.

These favors, and the turn of his education, in all probability, gave him such an inclination to the republican party as was not to be altered, and after the King's restoration some events took place which contributed greatly to increase his disaffection to government. The act of settlement in Ireland, and proceedings in consequence of it, certainly injured his fortune, and he believed very unjustly, which induced him to turn his thoughts to any measure that seemed likely to promise him redress. By associating with the malcontents, he found that there were multitudes of the soldiers in the same predicament, and that a design was on foot for a general insurrection, which was to be begun by surprizing the castle of Dublin, and seizing the Duke of Ormond, who was then Lord-lieutenant. In this scheme he entered without hesitation, and though many of the persons engaged

gaged in it were far superior to him in rank, he was very soon at the head of the conspirators, presided in all their councils, and was looked up to as the only person capable of directing them in the execution of their intended project.

In this business Blood displayed great dexterity, by laying such a plan for surprising Dublin castle, and securing the Duke's person at the same time, as nothing but its being divulged could have prevented; and he drew up a declaration so suited to the humour and understanding of the soldiers, as would infallibly have gained over the greater part of the army; but on the very eve of its execution, the whole conspiracy, which had been long suspected, was discovered. Blood's brother-in-law, one Lackie, a minister, who had embarked in the affair, was, with many others, apprehended, tried, convicted, and executed; but Blood himself made his escape, and kept out of reach, though the Duke of Ormond and the Earl of Orrery both endeavoured to have him secured, and though a proclamation was published by the former, offering an ample reward for apprehending him.

Blood was not only so fortunate as to avoid confinement and punishment himself, but, by an audacity still more singular, he almost frightened away the guards that attended Lackie's execution, and even alarmed the friends of the Lord Lieutenant respecting his safety;—so high was Blood's fame for sagacity and intrepidity at this time, and so capable was he thought of conducting with skill and ability whatever his passion or his interest might dictate.

Having staid among the sectaries, and remains of Oliver's forces as long as he found it practicable to conceal himself, he then had recourse to the mountains, and the protection of the old native Irish; and that he might attach those with whom he conversed the better to his interests, he became all things to all men. He

was a Quaker to some, an Anabaptist to others, an Independent where he thought that character would recommend him; and to gain the favour of the unlettered rustics, he assumed the appearance of a priest. By these arts he wandered about from one place to another, making himself acquainted with all parties in the island, and with all their interests and connections both at home and abroad. At length, however, finding all his haunts known, and that it was impossible for him to raise any insurrection at that juncture, he went over to Holland, where he was well received, and admitted into great intimacy with some of the most considerable persons in the republic, particularly Admiral de Ruyter.

From Holland Blood again came over to England, with such recommendations to the malcontents, that he was immediately admitted into their councils, and had a considerable share in all those dark intrigues which were then carrying on for throwing the nation into farther confusion. In this situation he gave another strong instance of his bold and enterprising genius which almost exceeds belief. Though it had been divulged in a court of justice that he and his associates had a secret council always sitting in London for the management of their affairs, yet that council continued to sit, and Mr. Blood was a member of it; but for their security, they had about thirty stout fellows posted round the place where they met, after the manner of a body-guard. Two of the members of this council having taken it into their heads, betrayed all their transactions to the ministry; which Mr. Blood suspecting, he ordered those people to meet him at a tavern, where he had his guard ready, and securing them without any noise, carried them to a private place provided for the purpose. He then called a kind of a court-martial, before whom these two persons were tried, and sentenced to be shot two days after, in the same place; but when the appointed period

period came, Blood was graciously pleased to grant them his pardon, and at the same time advised them to go to their new master, and tell him all that had happened, and to request him, in the name of their old confederates, to be equally favourable to such of them as should at any time stand in need of his mercy. Whether these unfortunate men carried Mr. Blood's message to the King or not, does not any where appear; but it is certain that not long after the whole conspiracy was discovered; in consequence of which, on the 26th of April, 1666, Colonel John Rathbone, and some other officers in the late disbanded army, were tried and convicted at the Old Bailey, for a plot to surprize the Tower, and to kill General Monk; and it came out in evidence upon their trial, that to facilitate this design, the city of London was to have been set on fire, and that the third of September following was fixed upon from Lilly's Almanack as a lucky day for that purpose. It may not be improper here to observe, that though these people suffered according to their sentence so long before, yet that dreadful fire, which consumed a great part of the metropolis, actually began upon the same fatal day which these men had fixed on for its destruction, and for this reason, Lilly was examined before the Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to enquire how the fire began; but he declared it to be his opinion, that it had fallen out merely by accident.

Blood now finding that Government was apprized of his designs, resolved to withdraw into Scotland, where he so wrought upon the discontents of the people, that he contributed not a little to the breaking out of the insurrection there, and was present in the action of Pentland-Hills, November the 27th, 1666, in which the insurgents were routed, and about five hundred killed. After this defeat, he fled back to England, and from thence to Ireland, where he landed within

three miles of Carrickfergus; but Lord Dunganon pursued him so closely, that he was obliged to return very speedily to England.

Soon after he had arrived in this country, Blood performed a fresh exploit, which was more extraordinary, more successful, and made a much greater noise in the world than any thing he had ever before done. This exploit was to rescue one Captain Mason, for whom he had a particular friendship and affection, and who was to be removed from London, under a guard of eight dragoons, to one of the northern counties, in order to take his trial at the assizes.

We shall give the account of this affair in the words of his biographer.—“Mr. Blood,” says he, “having notice of this journey, resolved to set his friend at liberty, let it cost whatever it would. The prisoner and his guard went away in the morning, and Mr. Blood having made choice of three of his acquaintances, set forward the same day at eight, with boots, upon small horses, and with their pistols in their trowsers, to prevent suspicion. They, however, somehow or other, missed their first opportunity, for the convoy and their prisoner were gone a good way beyond Newark before they had the least scent of them. At one place they set a sentinel to watch his coming by; but whether it was through fear, or that the person was tired with a tedious expectation, the sentinel brought them no tidings either of the prisoner or his guard; so that Mr. Blood and his companions began to think their friend so far before them upon the road, that it would be in vain to follow him; and yet, not willing to give up an enterprize so generously undertaken, upon Mr. Blood's encouragement, they rode on, though despairing of success, till finding it grow towards evening, and meeting with a convenient

inn upon the road, in a small village not far from Doncaster, they resolved to lie there all night, and return for London the next morning."

"In that inn they had not far long in a room next the street, lamenting among themselves the ill success of such a tedious journey, and the misfortune of their friend, when the convoy came thundering up to the door, with their prisoner, Captain Mason having made choice of that inn, as being best known to him, in order to give his guardians some refreshment. There Mr. Blood, unseen, had a full view of his friend, and of the persons he had to deal with. He had bespoke a small supper, which was at the fire, and finding that as Captain Mason's party did not intend to alight, there was very little time for consultation, he gave general directions to his associates to follow his example in whatever they saw him do. In haste, therefore, they called for their horses, and threw down money to pay their reckoning, telling the woman of the house, that since they had met with such good company, they were resolved to go forwards."

"Capt. Mason went off first, upon a sorry beast, and with him the commander of the party, and four more; the rest staid behind to make an end of their liquor. Then away marched one more single, and in a very small time after the last two. By this time Mr. Blood and one of his friends, being horsed, followed the two that were hindmost, and soon overtook them.—These four rode some little time together, Mr. Blood on the right-hand of the two soldiers, and his friend on the left. But upon a sudden Mr. Blood laid hold of the reins of the horse next him, while his friend, in observation to his directions, did the same on the other hand, and

having presently by surprize dismounted the soldiers, pulled off their bridles, and sent their horses to pick their grass where they pleased."

"These two being thus made off, Mr. Blood pursued his game, intending to have reached the single trooper; but he being got to the rest of his fellows, now reduced to six, and a barber of York that travelled in their company, Mr. Blood made up, heads the whole party, and stops them; of which some of the foremost looking upon him to be either drunk or mad, thought the rebuke of a switch to be a sufficient chastisement of such a rash presumption, which they exercised with more contempt than fury, till by the rudeness of his compliments he gave them to understand he was not in jest, but in very good earnest. He was soon seconded by his friend that was with him in his first exploit; but there had been several rough blows dealt between the unequal number of six to two, before Mr. Blood's two other friends came up to their assistance: nay, I may safely say six to two; for the barber of York, whether out of his natural propensity to the sport, or that his pot-valiantness had made him so generous as to help his fellow-travellers, would needs shew his valour at the beginning of the fray; but better had he been at the latter end of a feast: for though he shewed his prudence to take the stronger side, as he guessed by the number, yet because he would take no warning, which was often given him, not to put himself to the hazard of losing a guitar finger by meddling in a business that nothing concerned him, he lost his life, as they were forced to dispatch him in the first place, for giving them a needles trouble."

"The barber being become an useless instrument, and the other of Mr. Blood's friends being come up, the skirmish began to be very smart, the

the four assailants having singled out their champions as fairly and equally as they could. All this while, Captain Mason having rode before upon his thirty-shilling steed, wondering his guard came not with him, looked back, and observing a combustion, and that they were altogether by the years, knew not what to think. He conjectured it at first to have been some intrigue upon him, as if the troopers had a design to tempt him to an escape, which might afterwards prove more to his prejudice; just like cats, that with regardless scorn seem to give the distressed mouse all the liberty in the world to get away out of their paws, but soon recover their prey again at one jump. Thereupon, unwilling to undergo the hazard of such a trial, he comes back, at which time Mr. Blood cried out to him, *Horse, horse, quickly!* an alarm so amazing at first, that he could not believe it to be his friend's voice when he heard it; but as the thoughts of military men are soon summoned together, and never hold Spanish councils, the Captain presently settled his resolution, mounts the next horse that wanted a rider, and puts in for a share of his own self-preservation."

"In this bloody conflict Mr. Blood was three times unhorsed, occasioned by his forgetfulness, as having omitted to new-girt his saddle, which the ostler had unloosed upon the wadding his horse at his first coming into the inn. Being then so often dismounted, and not knowing the reason, which the occasion would not give him leave to consider, he resolved to fight it out on foot; of which two of the soldiers taking the advantage, singled him out, and drove him into a court-yard, where he made a stand with a full body, his sword in one hand, and his pistol in the other. One of the soldiers taking that advantage of his open body, shot him near the shoulder-blade of his pistol-arm, at which time he had four other bullets in

his body, that he had received before; which the soldier observing, flung his discharged pistol at him with that good aim and violence, that he hit him a stunning blow just under the forehead upon the upper part of the nose between the eyes, which for the present so amazed him, that he gave himself over for a dead man; yet resolving to give one sparring blow before he expired, such is the strange provocation and success of despair, with one vigorous stroke of his sword he brought his adversary with a vengeance from his horse, and laid him in a far worse condition than himself at his horse's feet."

"At that time, full of anger and revenge, he was just going to make an end of his conquest, by giving him the fatal stab, but that in the very nick of time Captain Mason, having by the help of his friends, done his business where they had fought, by the death of some, and the disabling of others that opposed them, came in, and bid him hold and spare the life of one that had been the civilest person to him upon the road; a fortunate piece of kindness in the one, and of gratitude in the other, which Mr. Blood easily condescending to, by the joint assistance of the Captain, the other soldier was soon mastered, and the victory, after a sharp fight that lasted above two hours, was at length completed. You may be sure the fight was well maintained on both sides, since two of the soldiers, besides the barber, were slain upon the place, three unhorsed, and the rest wounded. And it was observable, that though the encounter happened in a village, where a great number of people were spectators of the combat, yet none would adventure the rescue of either party, as not knowing which was in the wrong or which in the right, and were, therefore wary of being arbitrators in such a desperate contest, where they saw the reward of assistance to be nothing but present death. After

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ter the combat was over, Mr. Blood and his friends divided themselves, and parted several ways."

Before Blood engaged in this affair, he had placed his wife and son in an apothecary's shop, under the name of Weston, and had lived himself at Rumford, under the name of Ayliffe, pretending to practise physic. After he was cured of his wounds, and heard that all concerned with him were safe, which was in about six weeks, he returned to Rumford, and lived there under the same disguise, without being suspected or molested, though a proclamation was published, offering a reward of five hundred pounds for apprehending any person concerned in this rescue.

It was, however, impossible for one of Blood's restless temper to continue long quiet, and though it is uncertain whether his next enterprise was entirely his own contriving, and intended to serve his own purposes, it was in every respect highly singular and hazardous. It was an attempt to seize the person of his old antagonist, the Duke of Ormond, in the streets of London; but whether with a view to murder him, or to carry him off till he had satisfied the demands of the conspirators, is not perfectly clear. This design Blood actually put in execution on the 6th of December, 1670, and was very near completing it, whatever his purpose might be.

The clearest account that we have of this surprising transaction is given us by Mr. Carte, in his *Life of the Duke of Ormond*, and is as follows:

"The Prince of Orange came this year into England, and being invited on December 6th, to an entertainment in the city of London, his Grace attended him thither. As he was returning homewards in a dark night, and going up St. James's Street, at the end of which, facing the palace, stood Clarendon-house, where he then lived, he was attacked by Blood and five of his ac-

complices. The Duke always used to go attended with six footmen; but as they were too heavy a load to ride upon a coach, he always had iron spikes behind it, to keep them from getting up, and continued this practice to his dying day, even after this attempt of assassination."

"These six footmen used to walk on both sides of the street, over-against the coach; but by some contrivance or other they were all stopped, and out of the way, when the Duke was taken out of his coach by Blood and his son, and mounted on horseback behind one of the horsemen in his company. The coachman drove on to Clarendon-house, and told the porter the Duke had been seized by two men, who had carried him down Piccadilly. The porter immediately ran that way; and Mr. James Clark chancing to be at that time in the court of the house, followed with all possible haste, having first alarmed the family, and ordered the servants to come after him as fast as they could. Blood, it seems, either to gratify the humour of his patron, who had set him upon this work, or to glut his own revenge, by putting his Grace to the same ignominious death which his accomplices in the treasonable design upon Dublin-Castle had suffered, had taken a strong fancy into his head to hang the Duke at Tyburn."

"Nothing could have saved his Grace's life, but that extravagant imagination and passion of the villain, who leaving the Duke mounted and buckled to one of his comrades, rode on before, and, as is said, actually tied a rope to the gallows, and then rode back to see what was become of his accomplices, whom he met riding off in a great hurry. The horseman to whom the Duke was tied, was a person of great strength; but being embarrassed by his Grace's struggling, could not advance as fast as he desired. He was, however, got a good way beyond Berkeley, now Devon-

Devonshire, house, towards Knightsbridge; when the Duke having got his foot under the man's, unhorled him, and they both fell down together in the mud, where they were struggling, when the porter and Mr. Clark came up. The villain then disengaged himself, and seeing the neighbourhood alarmed, and numbers of people running towards them, got on horseback; and having, with one of his comrades, fired their pistols at the Duke (but missed him, as taking their aim in the dark, and in a hurry) rode off as fast as they could to save themselves."

"The Duke (now 60 years of age) was quite spent with struggling; so that when Mr. Clark and the porter came up, they knew him rather by feeling his star, than by any sound of voice he could utter; and they were forced to carry him home, and lay him on a bed to recover his spirits. He received some wounds and bruises in the struggle, which confined him within doors for some days. We are told by Bishop Kennet, that certain persons, whom he names, were with great probability, suspected, *viz.* Richard Holloway, a tobacco-cutter, in Frying-pan-alley, in Petticoat-lane; Thomas Allen, alias Ally, alias Ayliffe, a pretended surgeon or doctor; Thomas Hunt; and one Hurst; but, continues the Prelate, the chief of them was Blood, a notorious traitor, outlawed in Ireland, who with his own hand pulled his Grace out of the coach, and with the help of one Ralph Alexander, mounted him behind his eldest son."

In this account there are several mistakes; for, in the first place, Thomas Allen, the pretended doctor, was really Mr. Blood, under that fictitious name. In the next place, his son was not at all concerned in the affair, being then but a boy of thirteen years of age; but the mistake was occasioned by Blood's calling one of them his son, who was Thomas Hunt, his son-in-law. The same reverend writer says, that Blood's pre-

tence was, that he intended to keep the Duke in private on the other side of the water, till his Grace had signed some writings for restoring to him an estate which he had forfeited by rebellion in Ireland: Mr. Echard, on the other hand, assures us, that Blood intended to have hanged the Duke at Tyburn, and to have pinned a paper upon his breast, containing the reasons which induced him and his associates to perpetrate this fact. The reader will determine for himself which of these accounts appears to him the most probable; but Mr. Richard Baxter agrees with Bishop Kennet.

After this rescue, Blood and his associates all escaped; and though an account of the whole transaction was published by authority, together with a royal proclamation, offering a reward of one thousand pounds for apprehending any of the persons concerned, none of them were brought to punishment. As for Blood he was never so much as suspected, and notwithstanding the miscarriage of this hazardous enterprise, he was neither daunted, nor thought of flying out of the kingdom, but began to think of another strange and romantic design, to repair his shattered fortune. He proposed to those desperate persons who had assisted him in his former attempt, to seize and divide amongst them the royal ensigns of Majesty, kept in the Tower of London, and as they were blindly devoted to his service, they very readily accepted the proposal, and left it to him to contrive the means of putting it into execution. He accordingly devised a scheme for that purpose, which was so cunningly laid, and executed with such an audacious spirit, on the 9th of May, 1671, that he so far carried his point, as to get the Regalia into his possession, and was near carrying off his booty, when he was pursued and taken, by which means the crown and all the jewels belonging to it were happily recovered.

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The best account of this affair ever published, we shall give at full length: "About three weeks before Blood made his attempt upon the crown, he came to the Tower in the habit of a clergyman, with a long cloak, cassock, and canonical girdle, and brought a woman with him, which he called his wife, though his wife was then sick in Lancashire. This pretended wife desired to see the crown, and having seen it, pretended to have a qualm come upon her stomach, and desired the keeper of the crown, old Mr. Edwards, to send for some spirits, who immediately caused his wife to fetch some. When she had drank, Mrs. Edwards invited her to repose herself upon a bed, which she accepted of, and soon recovered. At their departure they declared themselves very thankful for this respect."

"About three days after, Blood came again to Mr. Edwards's, with a present of four pair of fine new gloves from his wife; and having thus begun the acquaintance, made frequent visits to improve it, professing that he should never sufficiently acknowledge their kindness. Having made some small respite of his compliments, he returned again, and told Mrs. Edwards that his wife could discourse of nothing but of the kindness of the good people in the Tower; that she had long studied, and at length bethought herself of a handsome way of requital. *You have, said he, a pretty gentlewoman to your daughter, and I have a young nephew, who has two or three hundred pounds a year in land, and is at my disposal; if your daughter be free, and you approve of it, I will bring him either to see her, and we will endeavour to make it a match.*"

"This was easily assented to by old Mr. Edwards, who invited the pretended parson to dine with him that day, and he as readily accepted the invitation, who taking upon him to say grace, performed it with singular devotion, and lifting up of eyes; and also concluded his long-winded blessing with a hearty prayer for

the King, Queen, and Royal Family. After dinner he went up to see the rooms, and discovering a handsome case of pistols there, he expressed a great desire to buy them, to present to a young Lord who was his neighbour, probably to disarm the house against the time he intended to put his design in execution. At his departure, which was with a canonical benediction of the good company, he appointed a day and hour to bring his young nephew to his mistress, which was that very day that he made his bold attempt, the 9th of May, about seven in the morning."

"At that time the old man was got up ready to receive his guests; and the daughter had put herself into her best dress to receive her gallant; when, according to appointment, Parson Blood, with three more, came to the jewel-house, all armed, with rapier-blades in their canes, and every one a dagger, and a pair of pocket pistols: two of his companions entered in with him, and the third staid at the door, for a careful watch. The daughter thought it not modest for her to come down till she was called, but sent her maid to take a view of the company, and to bring her a description of the person of her gallant. The maid imagined that he who staid at the door was the intended bridegroom, because he was the youngest of the company, and returned to her young mistress with the character she had formed of his person. In the interim, Blood told Mr. Edwards that they would not go up stairs till his wife came, and desired him to shew his friends the crown, to pass away the time till then."

"As soon as they were entered the room where the crown was kept, and the door as usual was shut behind them, they threw a cloak over the old man's head, and clapped a gag into his mouth, which was a great plug of wood, with a small hole to take breath at, that was tied on with a waxed leather, which went round his neck. At the same time they fastened

fastened an iron hook to his nose, that no sound might pass from him that way. Having thus secured him from crying out, they plainly told him, *That they were resolved to have the crown, globe, and sceptre; and if he would quietly submit to it, they would spare his life, otherwise he was to expect no mercy.* He thereupon forced himself to make all the noise he possibly could to be heard above, upon which they knocked him down with a wooden mallet, and told him, that if he would be quiet, they would spare his life; but if not, upon the next attempt to discover them, they would kill him, and pointed three daggers at his breast. Still he strained himself to make the greater noise, at which they gave him nine or ten strokes more upon the head with the mallet, and stabbed him into the belly.

"The poor man, almost fourscore years old, fell, and lay some time in-tranced, when one of them kneeling on the ground to try if he breathed, and not perceiving any breath from him, said, *He's dead, I'll warrant him.* Mr. Edwards recovering a little, heard his words, and conceiving it best for himself to be so thought, lay very quietly. Concluding him dead, they omitted to tie his hands behind him; and Parret, one of the companions, put the globe into his breeches; Blood kept the crown under his cloak; the third was designed to file the sceptre in two, because too long to carry conveniently, and then to put it into a bag, brought for that purpose. But before this could be done, young Mr. Edwards, son of the old gentleman, just come from Flanders, chanced to arrive at that very instant that this was acting, and coming to the door, the person who stood centinel for the rest, asked him with whom he would speak; he made answer, he belonged to the house; but perceiving by his question that he himself was a stranger, told him, that if he had any business with his father, he would go and acquaint him with it, and went up stairs, where he

was welcomed by his mother, wife, and sister.

"In the mean time the centinel gave notice of the son's arrival, and they immediately hastened away with the crown and the globe, but left the sceptre, not having time to file it. The old man returning to himself, got suddenly up, pulled off the gag, and cried out, *Treason! murder!* The daughter hearing him, ran down, and seeing her father thus wounded, rushed out upon the Tower-hill, and cried, *Treason! the crown is stolen!* This gave the first alarm; and Blood and Parret making great haste, were observed to jog each other with their elbows as they went, which caused them to be suspected and pursued.

"By this time young Edwards, and one Captain Beckman, upon the cry of their sister, were come down, and left their father likewise, to run after the villains; but they were advanced beyond the main-guard; and the alarm being given to the warder at the draw-bridge, he put himself in a posture to stop them. Blood came up first, and discharged a pistol at him; the bullet missed him, but the powder, or fear, made him fall to the ground, whereby they got safe to the Little Ward-house gate, where one Sill, one of Cromwell's soldiers, stood centinel; who, though he saw the other warder shot, made no resistance; by which means the villains got over that draw-bridge, and through the outward gate upon the wharf, and made all possible haste towards their horses, which attended at St. Catharine's gate, called the Iron-gate, crying themselves as they ran, *Stop the rogues!* and the grave canonical habit made them thought innocent. Immediately after, Captain Beckman got up to them, at which Blood discharged his second pistol at the Captain's head; but he stooping down, avoided the shot, and seized upon him with the crown under his cloak. Yet Blood had the impudence, though he saw himself a prisoner, to struggle a long while for the crown; and when it was wrested from him, he said, *It*

was a gallant attempt, though unsuccessful, for it was for a crown.

"A servant belonging to Capt. Sherborne seized upon Parret before Blood was taken; and there was so much consternation amongst all men, and so much confusion in the pursuit, that it was a miracle that several innocent persons had not suffered; for young Edwards, overtaking one that was bloody in the scuffle, and supposing him to be one of his father's murderers, was going to run him through, had not Captain Beckman hindered him; and as this Captain himself made vast haste in the pursuit, the guards were going to fire at him, thinking him to be one of the rogues, but one of them, who fortunately knew him, cried out, *He's a friend.* Blood and Parret being both seized, Hunt, another of them, and son-in-law to Blood, leaped to horse, with two more of the conspirators, and rode far away; but a cart in the street chanced to turn short, Hunt run his head against a pole that stuck out, which made him fall astonished from his horse; but recovering his legs, and putting his foot into the stirrup, a cobbler running in, cried, *This is Tom Hunt, who was in the bloody business against the Duke of Ormond; let us secure him.* A constable being accidentally there, seized him upon this affirmation; and he was, with Blood and Parret, committed to safe custody in the Tower.

"Parret was a silk-dyer in the borough of Southwark, and in the rebellion had been Lieutenant to Major-General Harrison. In the struggle for the crown, the great pearl and fair diamond fell off, and were lost for a while, with some other smaller stones; but the pearl was brought by a poor sweeping-woman, to one of the warders, and the diamond by a barber's apprentice, and both faithfully restored. Other small stones were picked up by several persons, and brought in. The fair ballas ruby belonging to the sceptre, was found in Parret's pocket, so that nothing considerable was wanting; the crown only was bruised, and sent to be repaired."

Upon this disappointment, Blood's spirits failed him, and while he remained a prisoner in the Tower, he appeared not only silent and reserved, but even sulky and sullen. He, however, soon changed his temper, when he was informed, that the King, contrary to his own expectation, and that of every person else, intended to see him, and examine him himself. This was brought about by the Duke of Buckingham, then first minister, and a great favorite, who inspired his Majesty, over whom he had a powerful ascendancy, with a curiosity of seeing so extraordinary a person, whose crime, great as it was, seemed to indicate a prodigious strength of mind, which rendered it probable, that, if so disposed, he might be capable of making some important discoveries. These insinuations had such an effect on the King, that he consented to what the Duke desired, which, in the end, proved disadvantageous to them all; for it brought discredit on the royal character, as well as a great deal of infamy on the Duke, and this afterwards produced Blood's ruin.

No sooner was Colonel Blood acquainted that he was to be introduced into the royal presence, than he conceived that he was indebted for this honor to a notion which the King, or some of his courtiers, had formed of his intrepidity, and therefore he was at no loss respecting the manner in which he ought to behave; for he well knew that his life would depend upon the part he should act in the proposed interview with which he was to be honored. He is universally allowed to have performed admirably on this occasion; he answered whatever his Majesty demanded of him clearly and without reserve; and he did not pretend to capitulate, or to make terms, but seemed rather to throw his life into the King's hands by an open and candid confession. He took care, however, to prepossess his Majesty in his favor by

by various and very different methods, and at the same time he laid himself open to the law, by absolutely refusing to impeach others. While he magnified the spirit and resolution of the party to which he adhered, and which had always acted against monarchy, he insinuated what veneration both he and they entertained for the person of the King; and though he omitted nothing that might create a belief of his contemning death, he expressed infinite awe and respect for a monarch, who had condescended to treat him with such unusual indulgence.

As the particulars of his examination are curious, it may not be amiss to give a short sketch of it. The first question the King asked was in relation to the attempt upon the Duke of Ormond; for Hunt being known to have had a large share in that affair, and being taken with Colonel Blood in this, rendered it highly probable that the same set of people were concerned in both villainies. Blood immediately, and without hesitation, confessed the fact. Being asked who were his associates, he answered, *That he would never betray a friend's life, nor deny a guilt in defence of his own.*

He was asked next, what provocation he had to make so bold an assault upon the Duke of Ormond? He said, *The Duke had taken away his estate, and executed some of his friends; and that he and many others had engaged themselves, by solemn oaths, to revenge it.* It was now more apparent, from his forward confession of his conspiracy against the cattle of Dublin, that he aimed at great esteem by the extravagancy and audacity of his achievements; and lest the concealment of any of his villainies should lessen the romance of his life, in his examination about the crown, he voluntarily, though perhaps falsely, confessed to the King, "That he had been engaged in a design to kill his Majesty with a carbine, from out of the reeds, by the Thames side, a-

bove Battersey, where he often went to swim. That the cause of this resolution, in himself and others, was his Majesty's severity over the consciences of the GODLY, in suppressing the freedom of their religious assemblies: That when he had taken his stand in the reeds to that purpose, his heart was checked with an awe of majesty, and he did not only relent himself, but diverted the rest of his associates from the design. He further told his Majesty, that he had by these his confessions, sufficiently laid himself open to the law; and he might reasonably expect the utmost rigour of it, for which he was, without much concern of his own, prepared. But withal, he declared that the matter would not be of that indifferency to his Majesty, inasmuch as there were hundreds of his friends yet undiscovered, who were all bound together, by the indispensable oath of conspirators, to revenge the death of any of the fraternity upon those who should bring them to justice, which would expose his Majesty, and all his Ministers, to the daily fear and expectation of a massacre. But, on the other side, if his Majesty would spare the lives of a few, he might oblige the hearts of many, who, as they had been seen to act daring mischief, would be as bold, if received into pardon and favour, in performing eminent services to the crown."

We have some other particulars recorded by several writers, who perhaps were not so well informed. The famous Richard Baxter magnifies his boldness, who says he spoke so to the king, that he was admired by all; to justify which, he gives us a very religious speech of his, and adds farther, that he had been in the service of King Charles I. which is likewise hinted by the author of his life. Mr. Oldmixon would have us believe he bullied the King. *The noble court, says he, was fright-*

ed, and thought it safer to bribe him than to hang him. But there is a circumstance relating to this examination, which better deserves to be known than any of the conjectures made about it. After the King had, with great coolness and moderation, gone through the whole examination, he turned to Colonel Blood, and said, *What, if I should give you your life?* To which the Colonel answered, *I shall endeavour to deserve it.* There passed, at that time, nothing farther; but soon after the King directed Colonel Blood to write a letter of submission to the Duke of Ormond, to obtain his forgiveness, which he accordingly did, in terms of the deepest humility, and with the most fervent expressions of his sorrow and concern for the injury and insult which he had offered to his Grace.

One may reasonably conclude from hence, that the King believed what Blood told him with respect to his design upon the Duke, and did not apprehend that his intention was to murder him; for, otherwise, one can hardly think that he would have pardoned him, much less have suffered him about the Court, or admitted him, as he frequently did, into his presence.

Whatever might have been Blood's guilt, his story and behaviour made such an impression on the King's mind, that he was not only pardoned and set at liberty, but had a pension given him to subsist on. This conduct of his Majesty towards so high and so notorious an offender, occasioned much speculation and many conjectures. Sir Gilbert Talbot seems to think that the King was afraid of him, and that his apprehensions induced him to act in this manner, in order to conciliate the affection, if possible, of a man who had courage and resolution to attempt any thing, however desperate. Another writer suggests, that the Duke of Buckingham having put him on his first design, he was obliged, to prevent it from becoming public, to pro-

cure his pardon for the second. But it is more probable that he made interest with some of the malcontents in Holland, whom he could induce to come home, and live peaceably without giving any further uneasiness to Government. However this may be, it is certain that on the breaking out of the war soon after, a proclamation was published, requiring such persons to come over, upon which Desborough, Relfey, and many more, surrendered themselves, and obtained pardons, probably at Blood's request; for with him they met almost every day in a room, kept on purpose for them, at White's coffee-house, near the Royal-Exchange.

Blood's interest was for some time very great at Court, where he solicited in behalf of many unfortunate people belonging to his party, and with considerable success; but as this gave great offence to some very worthy persons, his influence began to decline, and his pension also was, perhaps, ill paid, for we find him again amongst the malcontents, and engaged in popular measures that were far from being pleasing to the Ministry.

After this period, we find him concerned, with some others, in a design formed to fix an imputation of a most scandalous nature on the Duke of Buckingham, who was then at the head of a vigorous opposition against the Court, and who, notwithstanding that he always favoured and protected the fanatics, had not in respect to his moral character, so fair a reputation as to render any charge of that kind incredible. But whether this affair was really conducted by Colonel Blood or not, it is certain that he was convicted upon a criminal information for a conspiracy, and committed to the King's Bench prison, and while in custody there, he was charged with an action of *Scandalum Magnatum* at the suit of the Duke of Buckingham, in which the damages were laid so high as ten thousand pounds; but Blood nevertheless found bail, and was afterwards set at liberty,

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He then retired to his house in the Bowling-alley, Westminster, in order to take such measures as were requisite to deliver him out of these difficulties; but finding fewer friends than he expected, and meeting with other and more grievous disappointments, he was so much affected by them, that he was seized with a distemper which threatened his life. In his sickness he was attended by a clergyman, who found him sensible, but reserved, and declaring that he was not at all afraid of death. In a few days after he fell into a lethargy, and on Wednesday, August the 24th, 1680, he breathed his last. He was privately but decently interred on the Friday following, in the New Chapel, in Tothill-fields.

Such was the notion entertained by the generality of the world of this man's restless and turbulent spirit, that they could neither be persuaded that he would be quiet in his grave, nor would they permit him to remain so; for a story being spread, that his dying and being buried was only a new trick of his, preparative to some more extraordinary exploit than any he had been concerned in, it became in a few days so current, and so many circumstances were added, to render it credible, that the coroner ordered the body to be taken up again upon the Thursday following, and appointed a jury to sit upon it. So strongly, however, were they prepossessed with the idle fancy of some extraordinary deception, that though they had been his neighbours, and knew him personally, and though he had been only a few days dead, they could not for a long time agree whether it was or was not his body. An intimate acquaintance of his at last bid them view his thumb, which by some accident had grown to twice its natural size. This, added to the depositions of persons who attended him in his last illness, at last convinced them, and the coroner caused him to be once more interred, and left him to his quiet.

Among the other extraordinary circumstances of Blood's life, nothing

is more surprizing than the influence which he had, for a time, at Charles the Second's Court. *Causa later, res est notissima.* Dr. Pope, in his Life of Bishop Ward, gives a striking account of Blood's interest with the King. "A little after," says the Doctor, "I know not upon what ground, the weather-cock of the Court Council turned to the contrary point, and one Blood, a person notorious for stealing the Crown out of the Tower, and offering that barbarous violence to the Duke of Ormond, being of a sudden become a great favourite at Court, and the chief agent for the Dissenters: This Blood, I say, brought the Bishop of Salisbury (Ward) a verbal message from the King, not to molest the Dissenters; upon which he went to wait on his Majesty, and humbly represented to him, that there were only two troublesome Non-conformists in his diocese, whom he doubted not, with his Majesty's permission, that he should bring them to their duty, and then he named them. *These are the very men,*" replied the King, "you must not meddle with; to which he obeyed, letting the prosecution against them fall." If Charles the Second's timidity will account for his sparing Blood's life, it will scarcely account for his receiving him so greatly into favour.

The Earl of Rochester, in his "History of Insipids," has the following lines on this circumstance:

"Blood, that wears treason in his
"face,
"Villain complete in *parson's*
"gown,
"How much is he at Court in
"grace,
"For stealing Ormond and the
"Crown!
"Since loyalty does no man good,
"Let's steal the King, and out-do
"Blood."

LIFE OF FREDERICK III. KING OF PRUSSIA.

[Concluded from Page 176.]

OF Frederick's behaviour during the latter weeks of his life, the following account was published by Count Hertzberg, who attended him till the moment that he expired: "The last five weeks of his life," says the Count, "from the 9th of July to the 17th of August, when he died, I passed by his desire at his palace of Sans-Souci. The Counts De Schwerin, De Gortz, De Lucchefini, and De Pinto, who were with him three or four hours a day, can join me in the attestation, that though much swollen and incommoded with the dropsy, so that he could not move, without assistance, from a chair in which he rested day and night, not being able to enjoy the comfort of a bed, and though it was evident that he suffered dreadfully, he never betrayed the least symptom of uneasiness, or any disagreeable sensation; but preserving always his serene, contented, and tranquil air, and without ever speaking of his condition, or of death, he conversed with us, in the most cordial and agreeable manner, on the public news, on literature, on ancient and modern history, and particularly on rural affairs and gardening, to which he was greatly devoted, and which he never ceased to cultivate. His regular and constant custom was, after having read, night and morning, the dispatches of his foreign ambassadors, with the reports military and civil of his generals and ministers, to send either at four or five o'clock, as the exigency of affairs might require, for his three cabinet secretaries in succession, to one of whom he dictated the answers to be given to each of his ministers at foreign courts, which he afterwards communicated to me; and to the other two his orders and answers to ministers of state, or to generals, upon matters of military concern, or of finance, or of justice, as well as his answers to the letters and applications of individuals; and that in so minute and regular a manner, on subjects wonderfully combined, that the secretaries had nothing to do but to add the titles, dates, and the usual formalities. Having discharged this business, at about seven or eight o'clock, he ordered in the commandant of Potsdam, the lieutenant-general De Rohdich, and his aids-de-camp, to give them verbal orders relative to the duties of the garrison for the day. It was not till he had thus fulfilled all the duties of a sovereign, that he for a few moments saw his surgeon, and sometimes a physician, in order to pay that attention to the state of his body which necessity required. About eleven, the Counts De Schwerin, De Gortz, De Lucchefini, and De Pinto, with myself, went to him, and conversed with him till the clock struck twelve, when he dismissed us, and took his dinner alone. In the afternoon, he signed all the dispatches and letters which he had dictated in the morning, and which his secretaries were obliged to prepare by that time. He again sent for us at five o'clock, and kept us with him till eight, when we withdrew to supper, and left him to pass the remainder of the evening, in having passages read him from ancient authors, such as Cicero, Plutarch, &c. and in reading afterwards such new dispatches as he had received, and then taking such sleep as his condition would permit him. This course of life was invariably continued till the 15th of August, on which day he dictated and signed his dispatches, in a manner that

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" would have done honour to a minister the most conversant in the routine of business. It was not till the 16th of August, that he ceased to discharge the great functions of a king, and of a minister of state, on which day he was de-

prived entirely of sense, and on the morning of the 17th, he exhaled his mighty soul, in my presence, and in that of the respectable physician, Dr. Selle, without any convulsive motion."

ACCOUNT OF DOCTOR FRANKLIN'S WORKS; WITH SOME ANECDOTES OF HIM.

DR. Franklin's Experiments and Observations on electricity, made at Philadelphia, and communicated in several letters to Mr. P. Collinson, were originally printed in 1753, for Mr. Cave; a volume of his political miscellaneous pieces, was published in 1779, and a pamphlet, containing philosophical and miscellaneous papers, in 1787.

His papers in the Philosophical Transactions are: A Letter to Peter Collinson, Esq. F. R. S. concerning the effects of lightning, June 20th, 1751. Vol. XLVII. page 289.—Letter to the same, concerning an electrical Kite, Oct. 1, 1752, *ibid*, page 565.—Electrical Experiments, made in pursuance of those of Mr. Canton, dated Dec. 3d, 1753, with explanations, by Mr. Benjamin Franklin, communicated by P. Collinson, F. R. S. dated Philadelphia, March 14th, 1755, Vol. XLIX. page 300.—Extract of a letter concerning Electricity, from Mr. B. Franklin to Mons. Dalibard, inclosed in a letter to Mr. P. Collinson, F. R. S. dated Philadelphia, June 29th, 1755, *ibid*, page 305.—An account of the effects of Electricity in paralytic cases, in a letter to Sir John Pringle, M. D. F. R. S. received June 12th, 1758, Vol. L. page 481.—Remarks on some experiments in Electricity, made by Father Beccaria, Professor of Experimental Philosophy at Turin, read Feb. 14, 1760. *ibid*. 525.—Letter to the Rev. Thomas Birch, D. D. and Secretary to the Royal Society, dated Craven-street, Feb. 4th, 1762, Vol. LII. page 456.—Physical and Meteorolo-

gical Observations, Conjectures, and Suppositions, read June 3d, 1756. Vol. LVIII. page 182.—Letter to the Astronomer Royal, containing an observation of the Transit of Mercury over the Sun, Nov. 9th, 1769, by John Winthroe, Esq. F. R. S. Hollisian Professor of Natural Philosophy at Cambridge, New England, dated Craven-street, Strand, Feb. 12th, 1770, Vol. LXI. page 81.—Letter to Sir John Pringle, Bart. President of the Royal Society, on pointed conductors, read Dec. 17th, 1772, Vol. LXIII. page 66.—And a Letter on stilling the waves by oil, Vol. LXIV. page 445.

A person, under the signature of a Briton, in the Public Advertiser, of July 11th, 1785, published the following very singular anecdote respecting Dr. Franklin's changing his dress just before he signed the treaty of peace at Paris, in the year 1783:—"The scene of the signature," says the author, "was, it seems, to be at Dr. Franklin's house. For just as the great deliverer of the Colonies from their enslavement to the notorious tyranny of Great-Britain, appeared in the act to set his august hand to the blessed instrument of a peace of his own dictating, he stopped short on a sudden; checked, as might be supposed, by a secret remorse at the horrid crime he was about to perpetrate.—Nothing like it!—He begs of the parties present to retire for a few minutes. He leaves the room, and presently returns; when having asked them whether they could guess the

the motives of his short eclipse, and being answered in the negative, the traitor, with such a malignant grin as may be imagined of a fiend of hell on his having accomplished some mischief worthy of a damned spirit, satisfied his hearers in these or the like terms:

"Gentlemen, I beg pardon for having detained you, but mark this coat.—*We do, and observe that it is not the same in which you left the room!* No, it is not; but at the point of my dissevering the British empire, I could not refuse to myself the pleenary enjoyment of my triumph on the glorious occasion; accordingly I now sign these decisive articles of separation in the very coat that I wore at the time when Mr. Wedderburne abused me at the Council-Chamber; an indignity which I rejoice thus to revenge on his master, and the whole British nation."

This story, highly absurd and improbable, was formally contradicted in the same paper by Mr. Whitefoord, who was officially present at the transaction alluded to, as Secretary to the British Commission for treating of peace with America. This gentleman declared that no such words as these mentioned in the letter of A Briton, were spoken by Dr. Franklin, and that he neither left the company nor changed his dress.

The inventor of this story, continued he, supposes that the act of signing the peace took place at the house of Dr. Franklin. The fact is otherwise: the conferences were held, and the treaty was signed at

the hotel of the British Commissioner, where Dr. Franklin, and the other American Commissioners gave their attendance for that purpose. The Court of Versailles having at that time gone into mourning for the death of some German Prince, the Doctor of course was dressed in a suit of black cloth, and it is in the recollection of the writer of this, and also, he believes, of many other people, that when the memorable Philippic was pronounced against Dr. Franklin in the Privy-Council, he was dressed in a suit of *figured Manchester velvet*.

The person who published the anecdote which gave rise to Mr. Whitefoord's answer afterwards retracted what he had advanced, and thanked Mr. Whitefoord for undeceiving him respecting a point which he had believed too readily, without having sufficient authority.

When Dr. Franklin was about twenty years of age, and wrought as a journeyman-printer, he took it into his head to live upon bread and water. This regimen, notwithstanding his laborious occupation, he continued for six weeks, eating about a pound of bread a day, and using no other beverage but water, yet he perceived no diminution whatever either in the vigour of his body or his mind. His mother being asked, why her son adopted such a whimsical plan of life, replied, "Because he has read a foolish philosopher called Plutarch; however, I suffer him to take his own way, for I am certain he will soon tire of it."

ANECDOTE OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

A Major-general in the Prussian service, who was an able officer, and a man of merit, was observed frequently to speak in very strong terms of the blessings of liberty, and the humiliating chains of despotism. This being reported to the

King, Frederick wrote to him,—
"Monf. Major-General, I must beg that you will no longer continue to play the part of Brutus in my dominions; or, otherwise, I shall be obliged to conspire against your liberty."

AN ACCOUNT OF SOME EXTRAORDINARY EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING.

BY WILLIAM WITHERING, M. D. F. R. S.

FROM THE PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, VOL. LXXX.

PERMIT me to request the attention of the Royal Society, whilst I mention a few facts relative to a thunder cloud, the lightning from which fused a quantity of quartzose matter.

This cloud formed in the south, in the afternoon of September 3d, 1789, and took its course nearly due north. In its passage it set fire to a field of standing corn; but the rain presently extinguished the fire. Soon afterwards the lightning struck an oak tree, in the Earl of Aylesford's park, at Packington.

The height of this tree is 39 feet, including its trunk, which is 13 feet. It did not strike the highest bough, but that which projected farthest southward. A man, who had taken shelter against the north side of the tree, was struck dead instantaneously, his clothes set on fire, and the moss (lichen) on. The trunk of the tree, where the back of his head had rested, was likewise burnt. Two men, spectators of the accident, ran immediately towards him upon seeing him fall; and as it rained hard, and a small lake had collected almost close to the spot, the fire was very soon extinguished; but the effects of the fire on one half of his body and on his clothes, were such as to shew, that the whole burning was instantaneous, not progressive.

Part of the electric matter passed down a walking stick, which the man held in his hand, sloping from him; and where the stick rested on the ground, it made a perforation about 2 and a half inches in diameter, and 5 inches deep. This hole I examined soon afterwards, and found nothing in it but the burnt roots of the grass. All observation would probably have

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ended here, had not Lord Aylesford determined to erect a monument upon the spot, not merely to commemorate the event, but with an inscription, to caution the unwary against the danger of sheltering under a tree during a thunder storm. In digging the foundation for this monument, the earth was disturbed at the perforation before mentioned, and the soil appeared to be blackened to the depth of about 10 inches. At this depth a root of the tree presented itself, which was quite black; but this blackness was only superficial, and did not extend far along it. About 2 inches deeper, the melted quartzose matter began to appear, and continued in a sloping direction to the depth of 18 inches.

The specimens which accompany this paper, (specimens were sent to the Society) and for which I am indebted to the attention of Lord Aylesford, will demonstrate the intense heat which must have existed to bring such materials into fusion.

Nº. 1. A quartz pebble, one corner of which has been completely fused.

Nº. 2. Sand, unmixed with calcareous matter, agglutinated by the heat, within the hollow part of this mass; the fusion has been so perfect, that the melted quartzose matter has run down the hollow, and assumed nearly a globular figure.

Nº. 3. Smaller hollow pieces, and one nearly flat; but all the flat ones have some hollow part.

Mr. Watt suggested to me that the hollows had been occasioned by the expansion of moisture whilst the fusion existed.

I shall conclude with observing, that judging from the damage done

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to the oak tree, the stroke was not very great; and that having now an inducement to dig where the earth has been perforated by lightning, we

may probably hereafter find fossil substances melted by it to a considerably greater extent.

AN ACCOUNT OF A CHILD WITH A DOUBLE HEAD.

IN A LETTER FROM EVERARD HOME, ESQ. F. R. S. TO JOHN HUNTER, ESQ. F. R. S.

FROM THE PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS, VOL. LXXX.

DEAR SIR,

I Feel a particular satisfaction in having been enabled, through the kind attention of my friend, Captain Buchanan, to add to your invaluable collection the very uncommon double skull of a monstrous child, born in the East-Indies, which attracted the attention of all the curious in Calcutta, where it was shewn alive; and should the following account of it appear to you of sufficient importance, I shall request that you will do me the honour of laying it before the Royal Society.

It is much to be regretted, that the histories of monstrous appearances in the structure of the human body, which are to be found in the works of the older writers, and even of many of the moderns, are so little to be depended upon. Few authors have contented themselves with giving a simple detail of facts that were extraordinary; but from an over anxiety to make them still more wonderful, or from having given an implicit belief to the accounts received from the credulous and ignorant, they have commonly added circumstances too extravagant to deserve the attention of a reasonable mind, which prevent the reader from giving credit to any part of the narrations. This has been so general, that, whenever the history of any thing uncommon appears, the mind is impressed with a doubt of its authenticity, and requires some stronger evidence of the facts than the single testimony of an individual in other respects unimpeached in his veracity.

As the histories of remarkable deviations from the common course of nature in the formation of the human body already registered in the Philosophical Transactions are very numerous, I am desirous of adding to them an account of one so truly uncommon, that, it is a species of *lusus nature*, and so unaccountable, that, although the facts are sufficiently established by the testimonies of the most respectable witnesses, I should still be diffident in bringing them before the Royal Society, were I not enabled at the same time to produce the double skull itself, in which the appearances illustrate so clearly the different parts of the history, that it must be rendered perfectly satisfactory to the minds of the most incredulous.

The following account of the child, when six months old, I was favoured with from Sir Joseph Banks; who, from the hand writing, and other circumstances, believes that it was written by the late Colonel Pierce. I have, however, been less solicitous to ascertain the author, as the observations contained in this account agree so entirely with the remarks that were afterwards made, and with the appearances of the skull, that they require no name in confirmation of their having been made with accuracy and fidelity.

The child was born in May, 1783, of poor parents; the mother was thirty years old, and named Nooki; the father was called Hannai, a farmer at Mandalgent, near Bardaivan, in Bengal, and aged thirty-five. At the time of the child's birth, the woman

man who acted as midwife, terrified at the strange appearance of the double head, endeavoured to destroy the infant, by throwing it upon the fire; where it lay a sufficient time before it was removed, to have one of the eyes and ears considerably burnt.

The body of the child was naturally formed, but the head appeared double; there being, besides the proper head of the child, another of the same size, and to appearance almost equally perfect, attached to its upper part. This upper head was inverted, so that they seemed to be separate heads united together by a firm adhesion between their crowns, but without any indentation at their union, there being a smooth continued surface from the one to the other. The face of the upper head was not over that of the lower, but had an oblique position, the centre of it being immediately above the right eye. When the child was six months old, both of the heads were covered with black hair, in nearly the same quantity. At this period the skulls seemed to have been completely ossified, except a small space between the osse frontis of the upper one, like a fontanelle.

Observations on the Superior or Inverted Head.

NO pulsation could be felt in the situation of the temporal arteries; but the superficial veins were very evident.

The neck was about two inches long, and the upper part of it terminated in a rounded soft tumor, like a small peach. One of the eyes had been considerably hurt, the other appeared perfect, having its full quantity of motion; but the eye-lids were not thrown into action by any thing suddenly approaching the eye; nor was the iris at those times in the least affected; but, when suddenly exposed to a strong light, it contracted, although not so much as it usually does. The eyes did not correspond in their motions with those of the lower head;

but appeared often to be open when the child was asleep, and shut when it was awake.

The external ears were very imperfect, being only loose folds of skin; and one of them mutilated by having been burnt. There did not appear to be any passage leading into the bone which contains the organ of hearing.

The lower jaw was rather smaller than it naturally should be, but was capable of motion. The tongue was small, flat, and adhered firmly to the lower jaw, except for about half an inch at the tip, which was loose, the gums in both jaws had the natural appearance; but no teeth were to be seen either in this head or the other.

The internal surfaces of the nose and mouth were lubricated by the natural secretions, a considerable quantity of mucus and saliva being occasionally discharged from them.

The muscles of the face were evidently possessed of powers of action, and the whole head had a good deal of sensibility, since violence to the skin produced the distortion expressive of crying, and thrusting the finger into the mouth, made it shew strong marks of pain. When the mother's nipple was applied to the mouth, the lips attempted to suck.

The natural head had nothing uncommon in its appearance; the eyes were attentive to objects, and its mouth sucked the breast vigorously; its body was emaciated. The parents of the child were poor, and carried it about the streets of Calcutta as a curiosity, to be seen for money; and to prevent its being exposed to the populace, they kept it constantly covered up, which was considered as the cause of its being emaciated and unhealthy. The attention of the curious was naturally attracted by so uncommon a species of deformity; and Mr. Stark, who resided in Bengal during this period, paid particular attention to the appearances of the different parts of the double head, and endeavoured to ascertain the mode in which the

two skulls were united, as well as to discover the sympathies which existed between the two brains. Upon his return to England, finding that I was in possession of the skull, and proposed drawing up an account of the child, he very obligingly favoured me with the following particulars, and has, likewise, allowed me to have a sketch taken from a very exact painting made under his own inspection from the child while alive, by Mr. Smith, a portrait painter, then in India. From this drawing, which is annexed, and two others, [engravings from these drawings are annexed to the Transactions] representing the heads in the natural state, and the skulls, when all the other parts were removed, a much more accurate idea will be given of the child's appearance than can be conveyed by any description.

The burnt ear had so much recovered itself as only to have lost about one-fourth part of the loose pendulous flap. The openings leading from the external ear appeared as distinct as in those of the other head. The skin surrounding the injured eye, which was on the same side with the mutilated ear, was, in a slight degree, affected, and the external canthus much contracted, but the eye itself was perfect.

The eye-lids of the superior head were never completely shut, remaining a little open, even when the child was asleep, and the eye-balls moved at random. When the child was roused, the eyes of both heads moved at the same time, but those of the superior head did not appear to be directed to the same object, but wandered in different directions, the tears flowing from the eyes of the superior head almost constantly, but never from the eyes of the other, except when crying. The termination of the upper neck was very irregular, a good deal resembling the cicatrix of an old sore. The superior head seemed to sympathize with the child in most of its natural actions. When the child cried, the features

of his head were affected in a similar manner, and the tears flowed plentifully: when it sucked the mother, satisfaction was expressed by the mouth of the superior head, and the saliva flowed more copiously than at any other time, for it always flowed a little from it. When the child smiled, the features of the superior head sympathized in that action: when the skin of the superior head was pinched, the child seemed to feel little or no pain, at least not in the same proportion as was felt from a similar violence being committed on its own head or body.

When the child was about two years old, in perfect health, the mother went out to fetch some water, and, upon her return, found it dead, from the bite of a *Cobra de capela*. The parents, at this time, lived upon the grounds of Mr. Dent, the honourable East India Company's agent for salt, at Tumloch, and the body was buried near the banks of the Boopnorain river: it was afterwards dug up by Mr. Dent and his European servant, the religious prejudices of the parents not allowing them to dispense with its being interred.

My friend, Captain Buchanan, when at Bengal, resided a few days in Mr. Dent's house: he was much struck with the uncommon appearance of the double skull, and expressed a wish that he might be allowed to bring it to Europe, and present it to me, knowing, from the interest I have always taken in those pursuits which have so long and so deeply engaged your attention, it would be a most acceptable present. His request was no sooner communicated to Mr. Dent than it was complied with, that gentleman having too much liberality to hesitate a moment in sending so rare a curiosity to Europe.

The two skulls which compose this monstrous head appear to be nearly of the same size, and equally complete in their ossification, except a small space at the upper edge of the *os frontis* of the superior skull, similar

to a fontinelle. The mode in which the two are united is curious, as no portion of bone is either added or diminished for that purpose; but the frontal and parietal bones of each skull, instead of being bent inwards, so as to form the top of the head, are continued on, and, from the oblique position of the two heads, the bones of the one pass a little way into the natural sutures of the other, forming a zig-zag line, or circular suture, uniting them together. The two skulls appear to be almost equally perfect at their union, but the superior skull, as it recedes from the other, is becoming more imperfect and deficient in many of its parts.

The meatus auditorius in the temporal bone is altogether wanting.

The basis of the skull is imperfect in several respects, particularly in such parts as are to connect the skull with the body.

The foramen magnum occipitale is a small, irregular hole, very insufficient to give passage to a medulla spinalis; round its margin are no condyles, with articulating surfaces, as there were no vertebræ of the neck to be attached to it. The foramen lacerum in basi cranii is only to be seen on one side, and even there too small for the jugular vein to have passed through. The ossa palati are deficient at their posterior part; the lower jaw is too small for the upper, and the condyle and coronoid process of one side are wholly wanting.

In most of the other respects the

two skulls are alike; the number of teeth in both is the same, and is sixteen. From an examination of the internal structure of the double skull, the two brains have certainly been inclosed in one bony case, there being no septum of bone between them. How far they were entirely distinct, and surrounded by their proper membranes, cannot now be ascertained; but from the sympathies which were taken notice of by Mr. Stark between the two heads, more particularly those of the superior with the lower, or more perfect, I should be inclined to believe, that there was a more intimate connection between them than simply by means of nerves, and therefore that the substance of the brains was continued into one another.

Had the child lived to a more advanced age, and given men of observation an opportunity of attending to the effects of this double brain, its influence upon the intellectual principle must have afforded a curious and useful source of inquiry; but unfortunately the child only lived long enough to complete the ossification of the skull so as to retain its shape, by which means we have been enabled to ascertain and register the fact, without having enjoyed the satisfaction that would have resulted from an examination of the brain itself, and a more mature investigation of the effects it would have produced.

Yours, &c.

Leicester-Square,
May 22, 1790.

E. HOMER.

HISTORY OF CHEMISTRY.

[Continued from Page 183.]

FOURTH EPOCH.

Universal medicine; pharmaceutical chemistry; alchemy opposed from the sixteenth to the middle of the seventeenth century.

ALTHOUGH the alchemists had not succeeded, and though the ruin of their fortune and reputation

was enough to have disgusted those who inclined to apply to these researches, nevertheless we see in the sixteenth century, a prodigious number of them, upheld and supported by the enthusiasm of a Swiss physician, Paracelsus, who was born near Zurich, in 1493. This precipitate inquirer pretended that an universal remedy

remedy existed. He added some chemical medicines to those of the Galenian pharmacy. He cured several diseases, which the ordinary remedies very weakly opposed, and especially the venereal disease, by means of mercurial preparations. He did wonders; but elated with his success, which led him far beyond the limits that he ought to have prescribed to himself, he publicly burnt the books of the Greek physicians; and, in the midst of his triumphs, died in an alehouse at Saltbourg, about the age of forty-eight, promising almost immortality by the use of his secrets.

This foolish behaviour, extravagant as it was, encouraged the ardour of the alchemists. All of them who flattered themselves with having discovered the universal medicine, qualified themselves with the new title of *Adepts*. Alchemy was in this state at the beginning of the seventeenth century.

1. Les freres de la Rose Croix, a kind of society formed in Germany, nothing of which was known even in France but the title, and of which the members remained ignorant. These pretended freres said they possessed the secrets of transmutation, of science, of universal medicine, and of the knowledge of secret things.

2. Alexander Sethon, or Sidon, a Cossinopolite, who, it is said, performed transmutation in Holland before a certain Hessian, the latter revealed it to Vanderlinden, grandfather to a physician of that name, who has the praise of a college of medicine.

3. A Philalete, called Thomas de Vagan, born in England, ANNO 1612. He went to America, where Starkey saw him, and received gold from him. Boyle corresponded with him. It was that very Adept, who, in travelling to France, gave his powder of projection to Helvetius.

In the mean time, the success which Paracelsus had with chemical medicines, engaged several physicians in the pursuit of this object; and we see useful works published upon the art of

preparing them. Such are those of Crollius, of Schroder, of Zwelfer, of Glafer, of Tachenius, of Lemery, and likewise the *Pharmacopœias*, published by the principal faculties of medicine. In this epoch also Glauber made a discovery of signal service in chemistry. He examined the residuum of operations, which had always been disregarded before his time, and which was called *caput mortuum*, or *TERRA DAMNATA*. Some chemists, who forwarded the science after Paracelsus, were not entirely cured of the ideas which he had fixed in them: Such as Cassius, who is famous for a precipitate of gold.

Chevalier Digby, who believed in the sympathetic action of medicines; Libavius, who has given name to a preparation of tin; Van Helmont, famous for his opinion on medicine, as well as for the light in which he considers chemistry; and Borrichius, a Danish physician and chemist, who first discovered and divulged the inflammation of oils with nitrous acid, and deserves great praise for the legacy which he made of his library and laboratory, in favour of students of medicine without fortune. At that time alchemy had two celebrated men to oppose, who attacked it with success. The one was the famous Père Kircher, a Jesuit, who published a great and magnificent work, which has the title of *Mundus Subterraneus*.

FIFTH EPOCH.

Rise and progress of philosophical chemistry from the middle of the seventeenth to the middle of the eighteenth century.

Hitherto chemistry had not been treated in a philosophical manner. The chemical arts had only been described, formulas of medicine published, and the nature of metals examined, with the idea of making gold, or of discovering a universal remedy. A great number of facts were collected, but as yet no person had put them together. Towards the middle of the seventeenth century, Jacques Barnet,

Barner, physician to the King of Poland, arranged the principal facts then known, and joined them with reasonings in his philosophical chemistry. Bohnius, also, professor at Leipzig, wrote a treatise on rational chemistry. Isachin Beccher, of Spire, a man of the most profound genius, physician to the Electors of Mayence and Bavaria, advanced much farther than those two learned men. In his sublime work, intitled *Physica Subterranea*, he united all the knowledge which had been acquired in chemistry, and described with an astonishing sagacity all the phenomena of this science. He even predicted a great part of the discoveries made at this day; such as that of the gaseous substances, and the possibility of reducing the bones of animals into a transparent glass. He had for a commentator J. Ernest Stahl, a famous physician, whose name makes a brilliant epoch in chemistry. Born with an ardent passion for the science, he extended the doctrine of Beccher. He applied himself wholly to demonstrate the existence of the inflammable earth, which he called *phlogiston*.

Boerhaave, in the midst of numberless employments, cultivated chemistry. He composed a celebrated and very profound work upon it. The treatise of the four elements, and in particular that of fire, which he has subjoined to them, are masterpieces to which it would be almost impossible to make any addition.

The theory of Stahl has been embraced by all the chemists, and has acquired new force by the works of two celebrated brothers, M. Rouëlle, of whom chemistry was too soon deprived. M. Macquer, also, is one who has contributed to extend chemistry, and whose excellent works have with reason been regarded over all Europe, as the most sure guide to this immense science.

SIXTH EPOCH.

Pneumatic chemistry at the present time.

Stahl, whose attention was entirely employed about demonstrating the inflammable principle in all its combinations, appears to have forgotten the influence of the air in most phenomena, of which he makes the inflammable principle alone the principal cause.

Boyle and Hales, however, had already proved the necessity of paying great regard to that fluid in chemical experiments. The former perceived the difference which the chemical phenomena shew in vacuo, and in the open air: the latter had procured from a great number of bodies a fluid that resembled air, and in which he had likewise remarked particular properties, such as the smell and the inflammability, according to the substance whence it was procured. He considered air as the cement of bodies, and as the principle of their solidity. Mr. Priestley repeated a great number of Hales's experiments, and discovered many fluids, which, though they resemble air, are essentially different. From the metallic calces, chiefly, he procured a kind of air much purer than that of the atmosphere. M. Bayen, a chemist justly celebrated for the accuracy of his works, examined the calces of mercury; and discovered that they were reduced without the addition of phlogiston, and during their reduction gave a considerable quantity of aerial fluid. Lavoisier proved, by a great number of nice experiments, that a part of the air was combined with bodies which were calcined or burnt. Since that time he has given rise to a class of chemists, who begin to doubt of the presence of phlogiston, and attribute to the fixation, or the disengagement of the air, all the phenomena which Stahl thought were owing to the separation or combination of phlogiston.

We must agree that this doctrine has the advantage of that of Stahl in a more rigorous demonstration, and that it is so much the more seducing at this moment, since it appears to proceed solely on palpable and confirmed facts.

In

In this light, likewise, it appeared to the late M. Bucquet, who, in his two or three last courses, seemed to give it the preference. The only, and undoubtedly the wisest part which we ought to take, is to wait until a greater number of facts shall have demonstrated completely, that all the phenomena of chemistry can be explained by the doctrine of the gases without admitting that of phlogiston. We should take it for this farther reason, that M. Macquer, very much convinced of the great revolution in chemistry which the new discoveries might occasion, has at the same time

doubted if it were able to explain them all without the help of this principle, and in the room of phlogiston, whose existence never has been religiously demonstrated, has substituted the light, whose action and influence on the chemical phenomena cannot be called in question.—Convinced of this, we shall take care to explain both these doctrines, and confine ourselves to the simple character of an historian; using the freedom, however, to observe which of the two appears to us to have the greatest force and probability in every fact to which it will be necessary to apply them.

The following Narrative is extracted from Mr. Paine's admirable pamphlet, THE RIGHTS OF MAN. It breathes such strong marks of authenticity, and is told in so masterly a style, that we esteem it a most valuable record.

NARRATIVE OF THE DESTRUCTION OF THE BASTILLE.

AS Mr. Burke has passed over the whole transaction of the Bastille (and his silence is nothing in his favour), and has entertained his readers with reflections on supposed facts, distorted into real falsehoods, I will give, since he has not, some account of the circumstances which preceded that transaction. They will serve to shew, that less mischief could scarcely have accompanied such an event, when considered with the treacherous and hostile aggravations of the enemies of the Revolution.

The mind can hardly picture to itself a more tremendous scene than what the city of Paris exhibited at the taking of the Bastille, and for two days before and after, nor conceive the possibility of its quieting so soon. At a distance, this transaction has appeared only as an act of heroism, standing on itself; and the close political connection it had with the revolution, is lost in the brilliancy of the achievement. But we are to consider it as the strength of the parties, brought man to man, and contending for the issue. The Bastille was to be

either the prize or the prison of the assailants, and the downfall of despotism; and this compounded image was become as figuratively united as Bunyan's Doubting Castle and Giant Despair.

The National Assembly, before and at the time of taking the Bastille, was sitting at Versailles, twelve miles distant from Paris. About a week before the rising of the Parisians, and their taking the Bastille, it was discovered that a plot was forming, at the head of which was the Count d'Artois, the King's youngest brother, for demolishing the National Assembly, seizing its members, and thereby crushing, by a coup de main, all hopes and prospects of forming a free government. For the sake of humanity, as well as of freedom, it is well this plan did not succeed. Examples are not wanting to shew how dreadfully vindictive and cruel are all old governments, when they are successful against what they call a revolt. This plan must have been some time in contemplation, because, in order to carry it into execution, it was necessary to collect a large

large military force round Paris, and to cut off the communication between that city and the National Assembly at Versailles. The troops destined for his service were chiefly the foreign troops in the pay of France, and who, for this particular purpose, were drawn from the distant provinces where they were then stationed. When they were collected, to the amount of between twenty-five and thirty thousand, it was judged time to put the plan into execution. The ministry who were then in office, and who were friendly to the Revolution, were instantly dismissed, and a new ministry formed of those who had concerted the project; among whom was Count de Broglie, and to his share was given the command of those troops. The character of this man, as described to me in a letter, which I communicated to Mr. Burke, before he began to write his book, and from an authority which Mr. Burke well knows was good, was that of "an high-flying aristocrat, cool, and capable of every mischief."

While these matters were agitating, the National Assembly stood in the most perilous and critical situation that a body of men can be supposed to act in; they were the devoted victims, and they knew it; they had the hearts and wishes of their country on their side, but military authority they had none. The guards of Broglie surrounded the hall where the Assembly sat, ready at the word of command, to seize their persons, as had been done the year before to the parliament of Paris. Had the National Assembly deserted their trust, or had they exhibited signs of weakness or fear, their enemies had been encouraged, and the country depressed. When the situation they stood in, the cause they were engaged in, and the crisis then ready to burst which should determine their personal and political fate, and that of their country, and probably of Europe, are taken into one view, none but a heart callous with prejudice, or

corrupted by dependence, can avoid interesting itself in their success.

The Archbishop of Vienne was at this time President of the National Assembly; a person too old to undergo the scene that a few days, or a few hours might bring forth. A man of more activity, and bolder fortitude was necessary; and the National Assembly chose (under the form of a Vice-President, for the presidency still resided in the Archbishop) M. de la Fayette; and this is the only instance of a Vice-President being chosen. It was at the moment that this storm was pending (July 11th) that a declaration of rights was brought forward by M. de la Fayette. It was hastily drawn up, and makes only a part of a more extensive declaration of rights, agreed upon and adopted afterwards by the National Assembly. The particular reason for bringing it forwards at this moment, (M. de la Fayette has since informed me) was, that if the National Assembly should fall in the threatened destruction that then surrounded it, some traces of its principles might have the chance of surviving the wreck.

Every thing now was drawing to a crisis. The event was freedom or slavery. On one side, an army of nearly thirty thousand men; on the other, an unarmed body of citizens; for the citizens of Paris, on whom the National Assembly must then immediately depend, were as unarmed and as undisciplined as the citizens of London are now. The French guards had given strong symptoms of their being attached to the national cause; but their numbers were small, not a tenth part of the force that Broglie commanded, and their officers were in the interest of Broglie. Matters being now ripe for execution, the new ministry made their appearance in office. The reader will carry in his mind, that the Bastille was taken the 14th of July: the point of time I am now speaking to, is the 12th. Immediately on the news of the change of ministry reaching Paris in

the afternoon, all the playhouses and places of entertainment, shops, and houses, were shut up. The change of ministry was considered as the prelude of hostilities, and the opinion was rightly founded.

The foreign troops began to advance towards the city, the Prince de Lambesc, who commanded a body of German cavalry, approached by the Place of Lewis XV. which connects itself with some of the streets. In his march, he insulted and struck an old man with his sword. The French are remarkable for their respect to old age, and the insolence with which it appeared to be done, uniting with the general fermentation they were in, produced a powerful effect, and a cry of to arms! to arms! spread itself in a moment over the city.

Arms they had none, nor scarcely any who knew the use of them: but desperate resolution, when every hope is at stake, supplies, for a while, the want of arms. Near where the Prince de Lambesc was drawn up were large piles of stones, collected for building the new bridge, and with these the people attacked the cavalry. A party of the French guards, upon hearing the firing, rushed from their quarters and joined the people; and night coming on, the cavalry retreated. The streets of Paris, being narrow, are favourable for defence; and the loftiness of their houses, consisting of many stories, from which great annoyance might be given, secured them against nocturnal enterprizes; and the night was spent in providing themselves with every sort of weapon they could make or procure. Guns, swords, blacksmiths hammers, carpenters axes, iron crows, pikes, halberds, pitchforks, spits, clubs, &c. &c.

The incredible numbers with which they assembled the next morning, and the still more incredible resolution they exhibited, embarrassed and astonished their enemies. Little did the new ministry expect such a salute. Accustomed to slavery themselves, they had no idea that liberty was capable of such inspiration; or, that a body of unarmed citizens would dare to face

the military force of thirty thousand men.

Every moment of this day was employed in collecting arms, concerting plans, and arranging themselves into the best order which such an instantaneous movement could afford. Broglie continued lying round the city, but made no further advances this day, and the succeeding night passed with as much tranquillity as such a scene could possibly produce.

But defence only was not the object of the citizens: they had a cause at stake, on which depended their freedom or their slavery. They every moment expected an attack, or to hear of one made on the National Assembly; and in such a situation, the most prompt measures are sometimes the best. The object that now presented itself, was the Bastille; and the eclat of carrying such a fortress, in the face of such an army, could not fail to strike a terror into the new ministry, who had scarcely yet had time to meet.

By some intercepted correspondence this morning, it was discovered, that the Mayor of Paris, M. Desflesselles, who appeared to be in their interest, was betraying them; and from this discovery, there remained no doubt that Broglie would reinforce the Bastille the ensuing evening. It was therefore necessary to attack it that day: but before this could be done, it was first necessary to procure a better supply of arms than they were then possessed of.

There was adjoining to the city, a large magazine of arms deposited at the Hospital of the Invalids, which the citizens summoned to surrender: and as the place was not defensible, nor attempted much defence, they soon succeeded. Thus supplied, they marched to attack the Bastille: a vast mixed multitude of all ages, and of all degrees, and armed with all sorts of weapons.

Imagination would fail in describing to itself the appearance of such a procession, and of the anxiety for the events which a few hours or a few minutes might produce.

What plans the ministry were forming

ing, were as unknown to the people within the city, as what the citizens were doing was unknown to them: and what movements Broglie might make for the support or relief of the place, were to the citizens equally as unknown. All was mystery and hazard.

That the Bastille was attacked with an enthusiasm of heroism, such only as the highest animation of liberty could inspire, and carried in the space of a few hours, is an event which the world is fully possessed of. I am not undertaking a detail of the attack, but bringing into view the conspiracy against the nation which provoked it, and which fell with the Bastille; the prison to which the new ministry were dooming the National Assembly, in addition to its being the high altar and castle of despotism, became the proper object to begin with. This enterprise broke up the new ministry, who began now to fly from the ruin they had prepared for others; the troops of Broglie dispersed, and himself fled also.

NARRATIVE OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN FRANCE
ON THE 5th AND 6th OF OCTOBER LAST.

FROM MR. PAINE'S RIGHTS OF MAN.

AFTER all the investigations that have been made into this intricate affair, (the expedition to Versailles) it still remains enveloped in all that kind of mystery which ever accompanies events produced more from a concurrence of awkward circumstances, than from fixed design. While the characters of men are forming, as is always the case in revolutions, there is a reciprocal suspicion, and a disposition to misinterpret each other; and even parties directly opposite in principle, will sometimes concur in pushing forward the same movement with very different consequences. A great deal of this may be discovered in this embarrassed affair, and yet the issue of the whole was what nobody had in view.

The only thing certainly known, is, that considerable uneasiness was at this time excited at Paris, by the delay of the king in not sanctioning and forwarding the decrees of the national assembly; particularly that of the declaration of the rights of man, and the decrees of the fourth of August, which contained the foundation principles on which the constitution was to be erected. The kindest and perhaps the fairest conjecture upon this matter is, that some of the ministers intended to make remarks and observations upon certain parts of them,

before they were finally sanctioned and sent to the provinces: but be this as it may, the enemies of the revolution derived hopes from the delay, and the friends of the revolution uneasiness. During this state of suspense, the garde du corps, which was composed, as such regiments generally are, of persons much connected with the court, gave an entertainment at Versailles (Oct. 1) to some foreign regiments then arrived; and when the entertainment was at the height, on a signal given, the garde du corps tore the national cockade from their hats, trampled it under-foot, and replaced it with a counter cockade prepared for the purpose.

An indignity of this kind amounted to defiance,—it was like declaring war; and if men will give challenges, they must expect consequences.

This conduct of the garde du corps, as might well be expected, alarmed and enraged the Parisians. The colours of the cause, and the cause itself, were become too united to mistake the intention of the insult, and the Parisians were determined to call the garde du corps to an account. There was certainly nothing of the cowardice of assassination in marching in the face of day to demand satisfaction, if such a phrase may be used, of a body of armed men who had voluntarily given

M m 2

defiance,

defiance. But the circumstance which serves to throw this affair into embarrassment is, that the enemies of the revolution appear to have encouraged it, as well as its friends. The one hoped to prevent a civil war, by checking it in time, and the other to make one. The hopes of those opposed to the revolution, rested in making the king of their party, and getting him from Versailles to Metz; where they expected to collect a force, and set up a standard. We have therefore two different objects presenting themselves at the same time, and to be accomplished by the same means: the one, to chastise the garde du corps, which was the object of the Parisians; the other, to render the confusion of such a scene an inducement to the king to set off for Metz.

On the 5th of October, a very numerous body of women, and men in the disguise of women, collected round the Hotel de Ville, or Town-hall, at Paris, and set off for Versailles. Their professed object was, the garde du corps; but prudent men readily recollect that mischief is easier begun than ended: and this impressed itself with the more force, from the suspicions already stated, and the irregularity of such a cavalcade. As soon therefore as a sufficient force could be collected, M. de la Fayette, by orders from the civil authority of Paris, set off after them, at the head of twenty thousand of the Paris militia.

The revolution could derive no benefit from confusion, and its opposers might. By an amiable and spirited manner of address, he had hitherto been fortunate in calming disquietudes, and in this he was extraordinarily successful. To frustrate, therefore, the hopes of those who might seek to improve this scene into a sort of justifiable necessity for the king's quitting Versailles and withdrawing to Metz; and to prevent at the same time the consequences that might ensue between the garde du corps and this phalanx of men and women, he forwarded expresses to the king, that he was on his march to Versailles, at the or-

ders of the civil authority of Paris, for the purposes of peace and protection, expressing at the same time the necessity of restraining the garde du corps from firing upon the people.

He arrived at Versailles between ten and eleven at night. The garde du corps was drawn up, and the people had arrived some time before, but every thing had remained suspended. Wisdom and policy now consisted in changing a scene of danger into a happy event. M. de la Fayette became the mediator between the enraged parties; and the king, to remove the uneasiness which had arisen from the delay already stated, sent for the president of the national assembly, and signed the declaration of the rights of man, and such other parts of the constitution as were in readiness. It was now about one in the morning. Every thing appeared to be composed, and a general congratulation took place. At the beat of drum a proclamation was made, that the citizens of Versailles would give the hospitality of their houses to their fellow citizens of Paris. Those who could not be accommodated in this manner, remained in the streets, or took up their quarters in the churches; and at two o'clock the king and queen retired.

In this state matters passed till the break of day, when a fresh disturbance arose from the censurable conduct of some of both parties, for such characters there will be in all such scenes. One of the garde du corps appeared at one of the windows of the Palace, and the people who had remained during the night in the streets accosted him with reviling and provocative language. Instead of retiring, as in such a case prudence would have dictated, he presented his musket, fired, and killed one of the Paris militia. The peace being thus broken, the people rushed into the Palace in quest of the offender. They attacked the quarters of the garde du corps within the Palace, and pursued them throughout the avenues of it, and to the apartments of the king. On this tumult, not the queen only, as Mr. Burke has

repres

represented it, but every person in the Palace, was awakened and alarmed, and M. de la Fayette had a second time to interpose between the parties; the event of which was, that the garde du corps put on the national cockade, and the matter ended as by oblivion, after the loss of two or three lives.

During the latter part of the time in which this confusion was acting, the king and queen were in public at the balcony, and neither of them concealed for safety's sake, as Mr. Burke insinuates. Matters being thus appeased, and tranquility restored, a general acclamation broke forth, of *Le Roy a Paris! Le Roy a Paris!* The King to Paris. It was the shout of peace, and immediately accepted on the part of the king.

By this measure, all future projects of trepanning the king to Metz, and setting up the standard of opposition to the constitution, were prevented, and the suspicious extinguished. The

king and his family reached Paris in the evening, and were congratulated on their arrival by Mr. Bailley, the Mayor of Paris, in the name of the citizens.

Mr. Burke, who throughout his book confounds things, persons, and principles, has, in his remarks on Mr. Bailley's address, confounded time also. He censures Mr. Bailley for calling it "*un bon jour*," a good day. Mr. Burke should have informed himself that this scene took up the space of two days, the day on which it began with every appearance of danger and mischief, and the day on which it terminated without the mischiefs that threatened; and that it is to this peaceful termination that M. Bailley alludes, and to the arrival of the king at Paris. Not less than three hundred thousand persons arranged themselves in the procession from Versailles to Paris, and not an act of molestation was committed during the whole march.

A PORTRAIT OF TIPPOO SULTAN, WITH AN ACCOUNT OF HIS RESOURCES; BY AN EUROPEAN OFFICER IN HIS SERVICE.

TRANSLATED FROM A FRENCH MSS. WRITTEN IN 1785.

TIPPOO Sultan Bahader is about thirty-five years of age; he is a man of a middling stature; his countenance is agreeable enough; his eyes are large, and project a little from the head; well-made downwards to the girdle, his body in the lower parts is ill proportioned, and hence he wavers in his gait. Notwithstanding this, however, he is extremely adroit in equestrian exercises, and in graceful and vigorous management of the horse, surpasses the best horsemen in his army. He is brave, avaricious, deceitful, malignant, cruel, fanatic, presumptuous. He detests contradiction, and imagines that his opinion should stand instead of reason. His genius is entirely military. After his return to his capital, and as soon as he had provided for the

safety of his dominions, by displacing suspected persons from places of trust, and appointing in their stead those in whom he could confide, he turned his attention to the discipline and arrangement of his troops.

He divided his infantry into brigades, consisting each of three thousand five hundred men, and attached to each brigade a body of five hundred black cavalry, armed in the European manner, and eight pieces of cannon. He prefers the infantry to the cavalry, contrarily to his former estimation of their respective importance. He has changed several of the chiefs in the different corps; he has composed a code of military laws, in which he has accurately decreed different punishments for different degrees of delinquency.

His

His army is composed as follows: One thousand Europeans, of which about 200 are cavalry; 400 are distributed in the several corps of infantry, and the rest are employed in the artillery. Twenty thousand seapoys, eighteen thousand cavalry, consisting of his *pagas*, or household troops, and an equal number of cavalry for general service. The *Piedars* amount to about thirty thousand. The *Camatiz* are eight thousand, sometimes double that number, according to need. His artillery is well mounted, and conducted in the most excellent manner. His armories and arsenals are kept in the best possible order. Carriage and draught bullocks he possesses in the greatest abundance; elephants he has in great number, of which a considerable part are brought from the coast of Malabar. His horses and camels come principally from Nagpore and the north. He has, indeed, established in several parts of his dominions, *baras* for the propagation of those animals, but still a great many years must elapse before these establishments will furnish him with a number sufficient for his service.

His principal strong-holds on the side of the Carnatic, are Chingladrug, Kischuguary, Raicota, Chetti-Mangata, Attour, Opour, Olendurg. In the country of Maifore are Bangalore, Oseotta, Seringapatam, Maifore, Divanelly, Magry. In the Nabobship of Syrach are, Madiguery, Rotouguery Great Sirach, Mark-Sirach, Nandidrug. In the province of Carpet, or Cadaxa, are, Gormcunda Pellycoda, Sidor, Cangicotta, Camani. In the country of Chiteldrug are, Gouvicotta, Morkulmaury, Canrouca Chiteldrug. Between Tanganfadra and Chrismi are, Darovar, Badamy, Cagintregar, Baderbanda, Copola, Bangapore. In the province of Mararoe are, Goutty and Bellamy, which was formerly the capital of the native Prince, and which, since it fell into the hands of Tippoo, has been excellently fortified. On the

coast of Malabar are, Sadasagver, Carruar, Onor, Mangalore, Dekel, In Canara and the Country of Kerga are, Nagar, Colidruck, Anandapore, Subremany, Margoerè, Calpaty, Ballum.

Tippoo has been at much pains to establish manufactories in his domains. At Seringapatam he has established a manufactory of arms. Flints are found in abundance at Divanelly and at Chiteldrug. He has constructed at Seringapatam a powder-mill, as also at Bangalore and Nagar. Brimstone and saltpetre are produced in abundance in several parts of his dominions. In the three last-mentioned places are founderies of brass cannon, not exceeding, however, the caliber of twelve pounds.

Tippoo has lately requested the Emperor, king of the Romans, to send him a number of iron-founders, glaziers, woollen-weavers, and watch-makers. He has several manufactories of plain and painted cotton at Maroly, Baguelcotta, Bangalore, and Seringapatam; Carpet in particular furnishes a species of cotton, which yields in nothing to the most beautiful manufacture in India. At Chiteldrug they manufacture caps of goat hair, and also white and black camblets, which surpass in fineness the best stuffs of that kind. Lead and silver mines have been discovered, and are now working at a place between Onor and Bangalore; at ten leagues from the last place there are mines of iron, which no person has yet known how to turn to account. It is very certain that there are mines of gold in Tippoo's country; in the currents that descend from the mountains of Coragua are found grains of gold, about the size of a grain of pepper; the writer of this, who has been in that country, has had several of those grains in his hand.

The objects of commerce found in his country are pepper, sandal wood, cardamum, cottons, rice, and other grains, arrack, cocoa, and

ker. Wood for ship-building might also furnish a considerable branch of commerce, but of this article, which might easily be floated down the rivers in the rainy season, to the sea-side, he has not made that advantage of which it is capable.

The articles of commerce which he desires in exchange are, cloth, copper, iron, lead, anchors, sail-cloth, and every sort of rigging for ships, heavy artillery in iron or brass; as to small arms they would turn to very little account, as he has already abundance of them in his magazines, and has also begun to fabricate them in his own dominions. Merchants have many difficulties to fear from his agents, with respect to payment, which will often be long delayed, except they take their precautions very well when they make their contract.

No person possesses the confidence of this Prince; he sees every thing, and does every thing himself. No recruits are accepted in his army till

such time as they have passed in review before him. It is the Prince himself who bargains for the articles of which he stands in need. He is also the first merchant in his bazar, and by this means the pay of his troops returns to him again. Those who are employed to furnish the army, and in general all persons engaged in commerce, are vexed and exposed to arbitrary demands, on the least complaint made against them to the Prince.

He is now busily employed in establishing his marine force, which was almost totally destroyed by the English in the last war. The persons who have most access to Tippoo Sultan are, Goulamally Kan, a man of much respectability, Jucammouridbeck Ajat-Kan; Mir-mamotte Sadek, Pourmaya, Jucamotte Nacky; with respect to Aboumamotte and Adevallikam, to whom he owed the obligation of succeeding peaceably to his father, they no longer enjoy his confidence, and are held in no estimation.

METEOROLOGICAL CONJECTURES.

BY DR. FRANKLIN.

THERE seems to be a region higher in the air over all countries, where it is always winter, where frost exists continually, since, in the midst of summer on the surface of the earth, ice falls often from above in the form of hail.

Hailstones, of the great weight we sometimes find them, did not probably acquire their magnitude before they began to descend. The air, being eight hundred times rarer than water, is unable to support it but in the shape of vapour, a state in which its particles are separated. As soon as they are condensed by the cold of the upper region, so as to form a drop, that drop begins to fall. If it freezes into a grain of ice, that ice descends. In descending both the drop of water, and the grain of ice, are augmented by par-

ticles of the vapour they pass through in falling, and which they condense by their coldness, and attach to themselves.

It is possible that, in summer much of what is rain, when it arrives at the surface of the earth, might have been snow, when it began its descent; but being thawed, in passing through the warm air near the surface, it is changed from snow into rain.

How immensely cold must be the original particle of hail, which forms the centre of the future hailstone, since it is capable of communicating sufficient cold, if I may so speak, to freeze all the mass of vapour condensed round it, and form a lump of perhaps six or eight ounces in weight! When in summer time, the sun is high, and continues long every

every day above the horizon, his rays strike the earth more directly, and with longer continuance than in the winter; hence, the surface is more heated, and to a greater depth, by the effect of those rays.

When rain falls on the heated earth, and soaks down into it, it carries down with it a great part of the heat, which by that means descends still deeper.

The mass of the earth, to the depth perhaps of thirty feet, being thus heated to a certain degree, continues to retain its heat for some time. Thus the first snows that fall in the beginning of winter, seldom lie long on the surface, but are soon melted, and soon absorbed. After which, the winds that blow over the country on which the snow had fallen, are not rendered so cold as they would have been by those snows, if they had remained, and thus the approach of the severity of winter is retarded, and the extreme degree of its cold is not always at the time we might expect it, viz. when the sun is at its greatest distance and the day shortest, but some time after that period, according to the English proverb, which says, "as the day lengthens, the cold strengthens." The causes of refrigeration continuing to operate, while the sun returns too slowly, and his force continues too weak to contract them.

During several of the summer months of the year 1783, when the effect of the sun's rays to heat the earth in these northern regions should have been greatest, there existed a constant fog over all Europe, and great part of North-America. This fog was of a permanent nature; it was dry, and the rays of the sun seemed to have little effect towards dissipating it, as they easily do a moist fog, arising from water.

They were indeed rendered so faint in passing through it, that when collected in the focus of a burning-glass, they would scarce kindle brown paper, of course their summer effect in heating the earth was exceedingly diminished.

Hence the surface was early frozen: hence the first snows remained on it unmelted, and received continual additions. Hence the air was more chilled, and the winds more severely cold.

Hence perhaps the winter of 1783—4, was more severe than any that had happened for many years.

The cause of this universal fog is not yet ascertained; whether it was adventitious to this earth, and merely a smoke, proceeding from the consumption by fire of some of those great burning balls or globes which we happen to meet with in our rapid course round the sun, and which are sometimes seen to kindle and be destroyed in passing our atmosphere, and whose smoke might be attracted and retained by our earth: or whether it was the vast quantity of smoke, long continuing to issue during the summer, from Hecla in Iceland, and that other volcano, which smoke might be spread by various winds over the northern part of the world, is yet uncertain.

It seems, however, worth the inquiry, whether other hard winters, recorded in history, were preceded by similar permanent and widely extended summer fogs. Because if found to be so, men might from such fogs, conjecture the probability of a succeeding hard winter, and of the damage to be expected by the breaking up of frozen rivers, in the spring, and take such measures as are possible and practicable, to secure themselves and effects from the mischiefs that attended the last.

Passy, May 4th, 1784.

AN

AN ACCOUNT OF SOME EXTRAORDINARY STRUCTURES ON THE TOPS OF HILLS IN THE HIGHLANDS, &c. WITH REMARKS ON THE PROGRESS OF THE ARTS AMONG THE ANCIENT INHABITANTS OF SCOTLAND.

BY ALEXANDER FRASER TYLER, ESQ. F. R. S. EDIN.

(Continued from page 193.)

IT is remarkable, that on ascending the conical summit of Dun-Jardel, there is, upon a small shoulder of the hill, a circle of large stones, firmly fixed in the ground, with a transverse double range of stones, extending from one side, to serve as an avenue to the circle. This is, without doubt, of the same nature with those which are termed Druidical Temples, and must have been appropriated to the same purposes; but whether it had any connection with the fortification, I shall not take upon me to determine. It may, however, afford some ground for a conjecture as to the period when those fortifications were reared.

Opposite to Dun-Jardel, on the north side of Loch-Nefs, is another conical hill, called Dun-Sgrebin, on the summit of which, as I was informed, there are similar remains of a fortification, composed of dry stone, like those on Dun-Evan and Dun-Jardel. Mr. Williams mentions a small fortified hill near Fort-Augustus, called Tor-Dun, which is plainly discernible from Dun-Jardel. Dun-Jardel is distinctly seen from Dun-Sgrebin; and, from the situation of the country, this last is, in all probability, seen from Craig-Phadrick. Craig-Phadrick is plainly discernible from Knock-Farril, and Dun-Evan and Castle-Finlay (a fortified hill in the same neighbourhood) from Craig-Phadrick. Thus, there is a chain of seven fortified hills, commanding a very large tract of country, over which an alarm could be communicated with the utmost celerity; and I think it is not improbable, that, upon a minute survey, it would appear there have been chains of communication of this kind, through many regions in the

northern parts of the island. Nor were fortified places of this kind peculiar to the northern parts of Britain. The Honourable D. Barrington, in a memoir printed in Vol. VI. of the *Archæologia*, affirms, that there are many such structures of dry stone upon the tops of the hills in Wales. In Dr. Borlase's History of Cornwall, we are informed, that there are the remains of similar structures in that county.

In Ireland, the remains of such fortifications on the tops of hills, are yet much more frequent.

Harris, in his republication of Ware's Antiquities of Ireland, in treating of what are called *Danes raths*, or *Danes forts*, in that country, describes precisely such structures, viz. conical mounts, terminating in an oblong level area, and surrounded with the remains of strong ramparts. The general tradition of attributing these fortifications to the Danes, I shall afterwards shew to be erroneous. In a collection of essays towards a natural history of Ireland, there is a description given of those structures. "Most of those in Ireland," says Dr. Molyneux, "are surrounded only by earthen ramparts. Some, though but a few, are encompassed round with walls of stone, cast up instead of earth, yet without any mortar. Two of these may be seen at Tarmoyle, in the county of Longford." The authors of the Ancient and Modern State of the County of Down, describe five of those fortified mounts, out of a vast many in that single county. On the *Rath* at Crown-Bridge, near Newry, there is a square platform, such as we have described at the west end of the fortification on Craig-Phadrick,

The tradition is, that this platform at Crown-Bridge, was the *arena*, where two competitors decided, in single combat, the disputed right to the Crown.

Wright, in his *Lows'iana*, or Introduction to the Antiquities of Ireland, describes and gives plans of many such fortified mounts, all of which are surrounded by ramparts, and most of them have at the extremities, strong out-works, below the level of the fort itself. One of these, which is called *Green Mount*, near Castle-Bellingham, appears, from the engraving in Mr. Wright's book, to bear a near resemblance in its plan to Craig-Phadrick.

None of those remains of building upon the hills in Ireland, by the descriptions of them, exhibit any marks of vitrification. Three of the fortifications I have enumerated in the neighbourhood of Inverness, are likewise crowned with dry stone structures, without any appearance of the effects of fire; and I am inclined to believe, that, upon an accurate survey, the number of those that shew marks of vitrification will be inconsiderable.

I am led, from this circumstance, to form an opinion different from that of Mr. Williams, and of such as believe those structures to be the proofs of an ancient mode of building, in which fire was employed for the purpose of cementing, before our ancestors knew the use of lime. I am disposed to think, that the appearances of vitrification on some of those hills, are the accidental effects of fire, upon a structure composed of combustible and fusible materials, and by no means the consequence of an operation intended to produce that effect.

The buildings reared by the ancient inhabitants of this country, both for habitation and defence, would naturally be composed of such materials as the rude state of the country presented in abundance, and such as required little, either of labour or of skill, to bring into use. In those quarters, where stone

could be easily quarried in square blocks, or where it split into *laminae*, no other material than the simple stone was necessary, and very little labour was sufficient to rear the structure. Such has been the case at Dunjardel and Dun-Evan. But where the stone is of that nature as not to be easily split into square blocks, or separated into *laminae*, but is apt to break into irregular and generally small fragments, as the rock of Craig-Phadrick, and all others of the plum-pudding kind, it would be extremely difficult to form a regular structure of such materials alone, which should be endowed with sufficient strength.

The mode in which I imagine building was practised in such situations, was, by employing wood, as well as stone, in the fabric. The building, I suppose, was begun by raising a double row of palisades, or strong stakes, in the form of the intended structure, in the same way as in that ancient mode of building described by Palladio, under the name of *Riempiata, a cassa*, or coffer-work. These stakes were probably warped across by boughs of trees, laid very closely together, so as to form two fences, running parallel to each other, at the distance of some feet, and so close as to confine all the materials, of whatever size, that were thrown in between them. Into this intermediate space, I suppose, were thrown boughs and trunks of trees, earth, and stones of all sizes, large or small, as they could quarry or collect them. Very little care could be necessary in the disposition of these materials, as the outward fence would keep the mound in form. In this way it is easy to conceive, that a very strong bulwark might be reared with great dispatch, which, joined to the natural advantage of a very inaccessible situation, and that improved by artful contrivances for encreasing the difficulty of access, would form a structure capable of answering every purpose of security or defence.

The most formidable engine of attack against a structure of this kind

would be fire; and this, no doubt, would be always attempted, and often successfully employed by a besieging enemy. The double ramparts, at a considerable distance from each other, and the platform at one end, were certainly the best possible security against an attack of this kind. But if the besiegers prevailed in gaining an approach to the ramparts, and, surrounding the external wall, set fire to it in several places, the conflagration must speedily have become general, and the effect is easy to be conceived. If there happened to be any wind at the time, to increase the intensity of the heat, the stony parts could not fail to come into fusion, and (as the wood burnt away) sinking by their own weight into a solid mass, there would remain a wreck of vitrified matter, tracking the spot where the ancient rampart had stood; irregular and of equal

height, from the fortuitous and unequal distribution of the stony materials of which it had been composed. The appearance at this day of those vitrified mounds, creates the strongest probability of the truth of this conjecture. They do not appear ever to have been much higher than they are at present; as the fragments that have fallen from them, even in those places where the wall is lowest, are very inconsiderable. From the durable nature of the substance, they must have suffered very little change from time, though, from the gradual growth of the soil, they must, in some places, have lost, in appearance, a good deal of their height, and, in others, have been quite obscured. Mr. Williams, in making a cut through the ramparts at Knock-Farril, found in many places the vitrified matter entirely covered with peat-moss, of half a foot in thickness.

(To be continued.)

REFLECTIONS ON THE FORMATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF RICHES.

BY THE LATE MR. TURGOT, SOMETIME INTENDANT OF THE FINANCES OF FRANCE.

(Continued from page 121.)

§ 25. *FOURTH method. Partial colonization.*

These lands, rendered free at the expence of rent, may yet change masters, may divide or re-unite by means of successions and sales; and such a vassal may in his turn have more than he can cultivate himself. In general the rent to which those lands are subject, is not so large, but that by cultivating them well, the cultivator is enabled to pay all advances, and expences, procure himself a subsistence, and besides, an excess of productions which form a revenue. Henceforth the proprietary vassal becomes desirous of enjoying this revenue without labour, and to have his lands also cultivated by others. On the other hand, the greater part of the lords grant out those parts of their possessions only, which are the least within their reach,

and retain those they can cultivate with the least expence. The cultivation by slaves not being practicable, the first method that offers, and the most simple, to engage free men to cultivate lands which do not belong to them, was, to resign to them a portion of their produce, which would engage them to cultivate them better than those husbandmen who are employed at a fixed salary. The most common method has been to divide it into equal parts, one of which belonged to the cultivator and the other to the proprietor. This has given place to the name (in France) of *metayer* (*mediarius*) or cultivator for half produce. In arrangements of this kind, which take place throughout the greatest part of France, the proprietor pays all contingencies; that is to say, he provides at his expence, the cattle for labour, ploughs, and

other utensils of husbandry, seed, and the support of the cultivator and his family, from the time the latter enters into the *metairie* until the first harvest.

§ 26. *Fifth method. Renting, or letting out the land.*

Rich and intelligent cultivators, who judged to what perfection an active and well directed cultivation, for which neither labour or expence were spared, would raise the fruitfulness of land, judged with reason that they would gain more, if the proprietors should consent to abandon, for a certain number of years, the whole of the harvest, on condition of receiving annually a certain revenue, and to be free of all expences of cultivation. By that they would be assured that the increase of productions, which their expences procured, and their labour, would belong entirely to themselves. The proprietor, on his side, would gain thereby, 1st, a more tranquil enjoyment of his revenue, since being freed from the care of advances, and of keeping an account of the produce; 2d, a more equal enjoyment, since he would receive every year the same and a more certain price for his farm; because he would run no risk of losing his advances; and the cattle and other effects with which the farmers had stocked it, would become a security for his payment. On the other hand, the lease being only for a small number of years, if his tenant paid him too little, he could augment it at the expiration thereof.

§ 27. *The last method is the most advantageous of all, but it supposes the country already rich.*

This method of securing lands is the most advantageous both to proprietors and cultivators. It is universally established where there are any rich cultivators, in a condition to make the advances necessary for the cultivation. And as the rich cultivators are in a situation to bestow more labour and manure upon the ground, there results from thence a prodigious augmentation in the pro-

ductions, and in the revenue of the land.

In Picardy, Normandy, the environs of Paris, and in most of the provinces in the north of France, the lands are cultivated by farmers; in those of the south, by the *metayers*. Thus the northern are incomparably richer and better cultivated than the southern provinces.

§ 28. *Recapitulation of the several methods of making lands productive.*

I have just mentioned five different methods by which proprietors are enabled to ease themselves of the labour of the cultivation, and to make their land productive, by the hands of others.

1. By workmen paid at a fixed salary.

2. By slaves.

3. By ceding their lands for a rent.

4. By granting to the cultivator a determined portion, which is commonly half the produce, the proprietor paying the advances necessary for the cultivation.

5. By letting their land to farmers, who undertake to make all the necessary advances, and who engage to pay to the proprietors, during the number of years agreed on, a revenue equal to its value.

Of these five methods, the first is too expensive, and very seldom practised; the second is only used in countries as yet ignorant and barbarous; the third is rather a means of procuring a value for, than abandoning of the property, by a credit on the land, so that the ancient proprietor is no longer any thing more than a mere creditor.

The two last methods of cultivation are the most common, that is, the cultivation by *metayers* in the poor, and by farmers in the richer countries.

§ 29. *Of capitals in general, and of the revenue of money.*

There is another way of being rich without labour, and without possessing lands, of which I have not yet spoken, of which it is necessary to explain

explain the origin and connection with other parts of the system of the distribution of riches in society, of which I have just drawn the outlines. This consists in living by what is called the revenue of money, or of the interest which is paid for the loan thereof.

§ 30. *Of the use of gold and silver in commerce.*

Gold and silver are two species of merchandize, like others, and less valuable than many of them, because they are of no use for the real wants of life. To explain how these two metals are become the representative pledges of every species of riches; how they influence the commercial markets, and how they enter into the composition of fortunes, it is necessary to go back again and return to our first principles.

§ 31. *Rise of commerce. Principle of the valuation of commercial things.*

Reciprocal wants first introduced exchanges of what we possessed for what we stood in need of; one species of provision was bartered for another, or for labour. In exchanging it is necessary that each party is convinced of the quality and quantity of every thing exchanged. In this agreement it is natural that every one should desire to receive as much as he can, and to give as little; and both being equally masters of what they have to barter, it is in their own breasts to balance the attachment he has to the thing he gives with the desire he feels to possess that which he is willing to receive, and consequently to fix the quantity of each of the exchanged things. If the two persons do not agree, they must relax a little on one side or the other, either by offering more or being content with less. I will suppose that one is in want of corn and the other of wine; and that they agree to exchange a bushel of corn for six pints of wine. It is evident that by both of them one bushel of corn and six pints of wine are looked upon as exactly equivalent, and that in this particular exchange, the price of a bushel of

corn is six pints of wine, and the price of six pints of wine is one bushel of corn. But in another exchange between other men, this price will be different, according as one or the other of them shall have a more or less pressing want of one commodity or the other, and a bushel of corn may be exchanged against eight pints of wine, while another bushel shall be bartered for four pints only. Now it is evident, that not one of these three prices can be looked on as the true price of a bushel of corn, rather than the others; to each of the dealers, the wine he has received was equivalent to the corn he had given. In a word, so long as we consider each exchange independent of any other, the value of each thing exchanged has no other measure than the wants or desires of one party weighed with those of the other, and is only fixed by their agreement.

§ 32. *How the current value of the exchange of merchandize is established.*

Meantime it happens that many individuals have wine to dispose of to those who possess corn. If one is not willing to give more than four pints for a bushel, the proprietor of the corn will not exchange with him, when he shall know that another will give six or eight pints for the same bushel. If the former is determined to have the corn, he will be obliged to raise his price equal to what is offered by others. The sellers of wine profit on their side by the competition among the sellers of corn. No one resolves to part with his property before he has compared the different offers which are made to him of the commodity he stands in need of, and then he accepts of the best offer. The value of the wine and corn is not fixed by the two proprietors with respect to their own wants and reciprocal abilities, but by a general balance of the wants of all the sellers of corn, with those of all the sellers of wine. For those who will willingly give eight pints of wine for a bushel of corn, will give but four when they shall know that a proprietor of corn is willing

willing to give two bushels for eight pints. The medium price between the different offers and the different demands, will become the current price to which all the buyers and sellers will conform in their exchanges; and it will be true if we say that six pints of wine will be to every one the equivalent for a bushel of corn, that is, the medium price, until a diminution of supply on one side, or of demand on the other, causes a variation.

§ 33. *Commerce gives all merchandize a current value with respect to any other merchandize, from whence it follows that all merchandize is the equivalent for a certain quantity of any other*

merchandize, and may be looked on as a pledge to represent it.

Corn is not only exchanged for wine, but also for any object which the proprietors of the corn may stand in need of; as, wood, leather, wool, len, cotton, &c. it is the same with wine and every other particular species. If a bushel of corn is equivalent to six pints of wine, and a sheep is equivalent to three bushels of corn, the same sheep will be equivalent to eighteen pints of wine. He who having the corn, wants the wine, may, without inconvenience, exchange his corn for a sheep, in order afterwards to exchange the sheep for the wine he stands in need of.

To be continued.

JOURNEY FROM NEW ORLEANS TO MEXICO, PART OF A TOUR
ROUND THE WORLD, BY PAGES, CAPTAIN IN THE FRENCH
NAVY, KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF ST. LOUIS, AND CORRESPONDENT
OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

[Continued from Page 201.]

PROCEEDING on our journey, we were much incommoded by a little animal, which employs a singular method of defence. When pursued it emits a smell so infectious, that any pursuer who should be too near would be in danger of suffocation. We also saw another animal, about the size of a large cat, resembling that animal in the muzzle and ears; but its forehead was like a rabbit. We killed one of them, which, after having roasted on the ashes, we ate. The flesh was good, fine, white, and intermixed with fat and lean, like that of a hog. The Indians call it a tacouagge. There are also in this country some rattle snakes, but I did not see any.

We left on our left the mines of La Sierra, and Laiguana, passed the Indian settlements of La Punta, Saint Jago, and La Caldera, and left behind us a solitary mountain, called, from its form, the table of the Caldera. It rises on all sides perpendicular, has only one difficult passage up it, which is almost impracticable;

and it would be impossible even for goats to find another. At the top is a fertile plain, which affords good pasture; some springs are to be found in the cavities. Cattle are kept here, which yield a good profit: a house, built on the path, prevents them from getting out of this kind of park.

The dominions of the civilized Indians, which the Spaniards conquered after the death of Montezuma, begin at the salt river. We soon after came to the village of Caldera. As soon as we entered the mountains, we found the beautiful plains of the province of Tegu changed for rocks or valleys, which produced nothing but aloes, Barbary figs, and a thorny plant, of a single stalk, called in Europe Easter taper, which has here a very majestic appearance. This single stalk rises above fifteen feet above the ground; then separates into four or five others, which, after having branched about three or four feet from the middle, rise perpendicular to about twenty feet.

Four days after, having passed the Indian villages I have just mentioned, we found a species of tree like the date, as to the form of the leaves and the situation of the branches. The fruit is at the kernel sweet and very good. When cultivated it is of the form and size of the banana which grows in India, and is known in the Philippines by the name of *dedos de dama*, or ladies' finger. The soil in this place is very dry.

We left the post of Cuwila about thirty leagues to the west. This country abounds in goats and sheep, which they kill to sell the skins. We passed by the side of a little river which runs down to Monterey. It is very salt, as were all the waters we found since passing the Rio Salado. The borders of this river are cultivated, and peopled with Indians. We afterwards crossed above twenty leagues of barren land, and high mountains, very rough and uneven, after which we discovered a fine cultivated plain, in which Sartilla is situated, where we arrived the 20th January, 1768. We then judged we had travelled one hundred and sixty leagues south-west. Two days before we arrived at Sartilla, we remarked an eclipse of the sun: it appeared to me more considerable, and more exactly central than that of the 1st April, 1764, which I had observed in Provence.

The city of Sartilla is large, and pretty well peopled with Spaniards and Indians; the churches and public places are handsome. The principal street is large, and those houses which are of stone are pretty well built: but the rest of the city in an ugly style, particularly the houses of the Indians, who do not know how to divide their apartments. In some of the streets we find springs, which moisten the soil. At Sartilla there are many traders in good circumstances. This city is the store-house for the Indian commodities of the country we had just left; which are distributed from thence into

countries better peopled; it is equally the mart for goods which the savages buy in exchange for their skins, their flesh and horses. The inhabitants, except the Indians, according to the custom of the populace, readily follow the vicious examples which are shewn them. I found them to be in general, proud, cunning, and knavish. They pretend to great generosity, in order to hide their interested designs: in a word, they have all the pride, without the good and generous character of the true Spaniard. One fourth of the inhabitants of this city is composed of Spaniards, as they call themselves, most of them not having one eighth part of European blood in them. Their *contour* is a compound of the European, the Negro, and the Indian; the last is looked upon as the lowest extraction, and is therefore little allied with the European. Another quarter is composed of Indians called *Tasaltiquas*. As much as the former are proud and lazy, these are laborious and affable. They alone cultivate the fields and gardens, which produce maize and corn in abundance. This was the first place at which I could procure wheaten bread since I left New Orleans. The gardens produce figs, apples, grapes, all sorts of European plants, and a large thorny plant, from which they extract a very good liquor; it is called *Maguey*, and the pith *Ponche*: it grows in almost every part of New Spain.

We were now in the month of January, the climate mild, without rain, and the sky serene, even more so than at Saint Antonio. I here saw the celebration of *Candlemas*, which is the great feast of the city: it was celebrated in a singular manner. After mass, the people went in a pompous procession, carrying the image of the Virgin, which they laid on a stage placed by the side of the circus which served for the bull-fights, and then every body retired. After their *siesta*, or afternoon's nap, they

they opened the exhibition of the bull-fight, by the flourish of instruments, which were placed by the sides of the image of the Virgin. This lasted until night, and the ceremony ended by carrying the image in procession back to the church. After which a fair began, well furnished with sugar, wine, pastry and other dainties. Here the Spaniard exhibits all his gallantries; and some of them are so poor that they pawn their last shirt, to regale their acquaintance. I thought it remarkable to see husbands carry this species of gallantry to excess towards their wives. I saw a woman, who did not seem to want good sense, appear much offended that her husband was not gallant enough to sell a *conteau de chasse* he had, and spend the money in sweetmeats to regale her at the fair. During this ceremony the married people appear very grave and serious, and the husbands pay all those little Spanish attentions to their wives, which they practise before marriage. This feast lasts three days. I saw one of the same kind at Saint Antonio, for the feast of the Conception. On the eve of the feast they go to the church for the image of the Virgin, which is attended by a great number of people in disguise, some as angels, others as devils, some habited like Moorish men and women. They carry the image into a ball room belonging to the head of the feast, and then begin to dance and distribute refreshments: they afterwards represent a kind of comedy. On the next day the same amusements are repeated with bull-fights, which last till night. When the feast is over, they carry the image back to the church in procession.

Thus do certain customs, originally instituted with a pious intention, soon degenerate into abuses.

To the east and to the south of these countries are the provinces of Parra and Reyno; they produce very good wine, fruit, sugar, maize, corn and cattle. The shores of Reyno, which are partly washed by the gulph of Mexico, are well supplied with fish. In this part is situated the post of Tampie. This province produces a little cochineal, a kind of insect, which feeds on a thorny plant like the Barbary fig.

The business of my travelling companion detained him until the beginning of February; when we prepared for our journey. The roads being in pretty good order, he was desirous of travelling more expeditiously than we had hitherto done. We therefore delivered our baggage, to be carried to Mexico by a Franciscan, who was returning thither, and who had brought the cloathing necessary for the different missions in those parts; the people we had brought with us returned home, and I was obliged to part with my faithful Indian from Saint Antonio. I cannot sufficiently admire the ardent zeal with which he served me. The prudence, good sense, religion, and humanity, which shone conspicuous in all his actions, oblige me to declare, that this Indian is the only man in whom I have found so many good qualities united, without having occasion once, in the four months I had been acquainted with him, to think otherwise. I hired another man for the journey I was now going to undertake.

(To be continued.)

NOTE IN QUEEN MARY'S BOOK.

AT the beginning of the Missal is the following note. This booke sometyms was Q. Maryes, and lately thrice renowned Prince Henryes of blessed memorie, and now given to the Publike librarie of

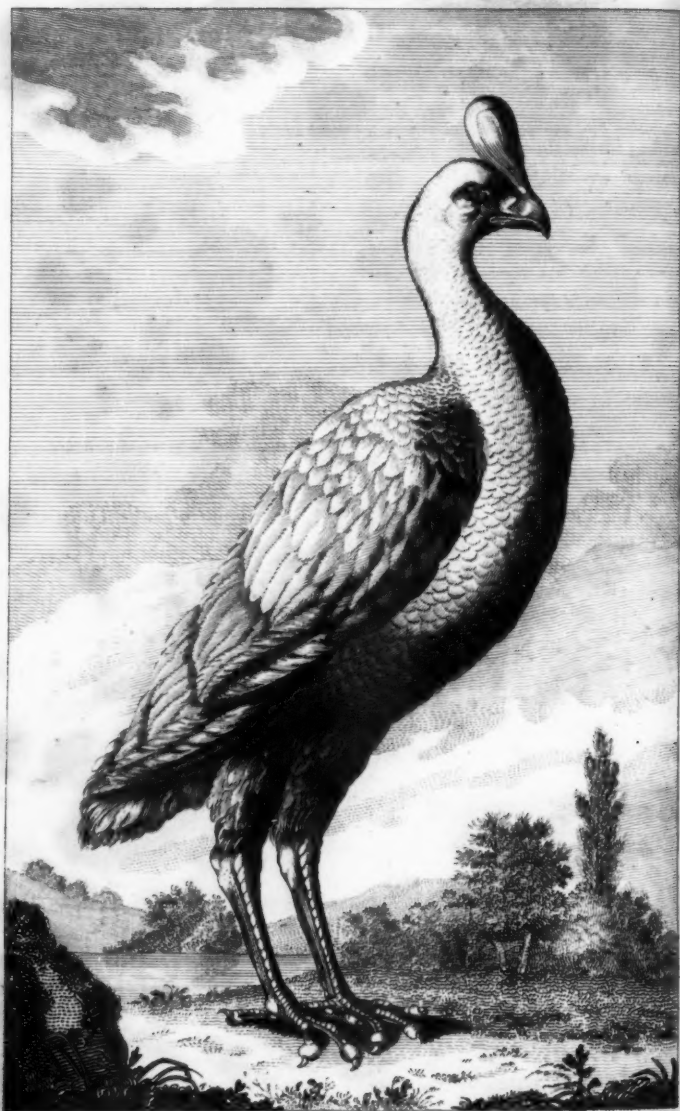
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AVIS JAPONICA.

Published as the Act directs, 2 May 1791 by C. Fisher, N^o 21. Paulry.

of the Univerſitie of Oxford, by Richard Connock, Eſquire, Auditor generall, Sollicitor, &c. of His Highneſſes Councill of Revenue.

Richard Connock.

Julli 7mo. Anno Regni Regis Jacobi 13. 1615.

Geate You ſuche Ryches as when the Shype is broken may ſwyme away wythe the Maſter, for dyverſe chanches take away the goods of Fortune, but the goods of the ſoule, whyche bee only the trewe goods, nother Fyre nor

water can take away. yff You take labour and payne to doe a vertuous thyng the labour goeth away and the vertue remainethe, yf throughte pleaſure You do a vicious thyng, the pleaſure goeth away and the Vice remainethe. Good Madame for my ſake remember thys. Your loving myſtreſſe

Marye Princeſſe

The above is written in the firſt leaf of a maſs booke, in the Bodleian Library at Oxford.

A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE AVIS JAPONICA.

WITH A BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVING.

THE Avis Japonica, according to Mercado,* from whom we have extracted this account, is of the ſize of a dunghill cock; its whole body, except the neck, is of a blackiſh colour; it has a long neck; and from the upper part of its bill, which is red, ariſes a curious protuberance of a ſtony ſubſtance, as is repreſented in the annexed figure. Its eyes are exceedingly bright; its feet are red, and it flies remarkably high, and with great velocity. It ſeldom emits any cry, and its voice is weak and hoarſe. It lays every year ſeven eggs, which are ſomewhat larger than thoſe of a gooſe, and which have a moſt exquisite taſte. This bird is extremely voracious, and ſeems not at all delicate in its food. When any one ap-

proaches it, in order to inſpect the ſtony protuberance on its bill, it is ſaid to attack them with its claws, as if it were afraid of being robbed of what it conſiders as highly valuable.

A male and a female of this bird were ſent to Pope Pius V. from the iſland of Japan, but, owing to the length of the voyage, the male died at ſea. The female, however, was brought to Italy; and as Pius V. was then dead, it came into the hands of Mercado, who preſerved it alive for ſeveral years.

Some people aſſert that ten grains of the powder of this ſtone diſſolved in vinegar is an excellent antidote for poiſons. This bird, by Aldrovandus, is called *Gallina Indica*.

EXTRACT OF A JOURNAL IN SIR GEORGE ROOK'S OWN HAND WRITING: DATED THE 19TH DAY OF MAY, 1692.

AT 9 o'clock this morning weighed, with little wind at W. S. W. ſtood over the coaſt of France in a line of battle all day, and in as good order as poſſible all night, the Dutch leading the van. At day-break this morning, being little wind weſterly, we ſaw the ene-

* Michael Mercado, known alſo under the name of Mercati, and Mercatus, born at San Miniato, in Tuscany, was firſt Phyſician to Pope Clement VIII. and ſeveral other pontiffs, and intendant of the botanical garden of the Vatican, where he formed a beautiful collection of metals and ſoſſils. The deſcription which he gave of them, and from which this account of the *Avis Japonica* is taken, was publiſhed at Rome in 1717, in folio, by Lanciſi, under the title of *Metallotheca*. Mercado died in 1593, in the fifty-fourth year of his age.

my's fleet about four leagues to windward of us, on which we both drew into a line of battle. At 7 the enemy, not above 60 sail, bore down upon us, but being very little wind, it was about eleven o'clock before they began to engage the admiral's squadron and the Dutch. The enemy's number not permitting them to cover the blue, we had the opportunity of gathering to windward of them, and were bearing down upon the rear of their fleet, but it fell quite calm, and a very thick fog, that we could not see a ship's length, and continued so till 6 in the evening, and then it cleared with very little wind easterly, and seeing a cloud of smoke rise to the eastward of us, I tacked towards it with the Windfor Castle and Expedition, and found Sir Cloudesley Shovel, the Kent, and another frigate, at an anchor, firing their stern-chaces at Monsieur Tourville, his vice admiral, and one of their seconds, whom they engaged sharply for about an hour, when they cut from their anchors, and stood away to the westward, for we followed them all night. At noon, Cape Barfleur bore S. W. & by S. about 12 leagues.

20th. This morning, at 4 o'clock, the wind sprung up pretty fresh at E. and E. N. E. and by fog, with which we steered away to the westward with a press sail; about 10 o'clock it cleared up, and saw the enemy to leeward of us. At noon it fell little wind and shifted westerly, with which we plied after the enemy till 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The tide being done, we came to an anchor in 40 fathom water. Cape la Hogue bearing W. S. W. 5 leagues, as the enemy did to windward.

21. At one o'clock this morning, weighed, and with the wind fresh at S. W. plied to windward till 7. We came to an anchor in 10 fathom water, the Island of Alderney bearing

S. S. W. 4 leagues off. The enemy came too in the race, but 15 of them could not ride but drove away to leeward of us. At 10 the admiral made signal to cut, which we did, and gave chase to them. We put a vice admiral and two other ships in Cherburgh Bay, and 12 more got into the Hogue, of which one overfet, and at 10 at night we came to an anchor before the place in 12 fathom water.

22. The admiral, who came to an anchor last night in the offing, weighed this morning and turned into this bay, and looked in upon the enemy; but the tide and the day being too far spent to make any attempt upon them, we came to an anchor again before the place; the admiral ordering Sir Cloudesley Shovel, in the Kent, with a squadron of third rates, small frigates, and fire-ships, to try if he could burn them. The next day we had the wind at N. W. and N. by W.

23. Sir Cloudesley Shovel being ill, I asked the admiral to go upon the service of burning the ships, which he granted me. I immediately went on board the Eagle, hoisted my flag, and after giving the necessary orders to the captains of the * ships, and the officers of the boats, I weighed and run into the Hogue, and anchored in 6 fathom water; and after battering the ships and the forts about an hour, I sent the boats and a fire-ship aboard them, and burnt 6 capital ships, with their guns and provisions, and the tide being too far spent, I did not think it necessary to attempt any thing more that night.

24. This morning I ordered a squadron of 4 small frigates to work up and batter the inner fort, close under which lay 5 capital ships and a frigate, after which I ordered two fire-ships in, but before they got to them, our boats got on board them, set them on fire, and as the water arose, the wind

* Vesuvius, Portsmouth, Hawke, Hunter, Charles, Galley, Chichester, Crown, Woolwich, Eagle, Oxford, Swiftsure, Greyhound, Resolution, Sandadoes, Kent, Greenwich, Owner's Love, Cambridge.

+ Deptford, Surging Castle, Tyger, Berwick, Warpsite, Thomas and Elizabeth, Dreadnought.

being at E. S. E. and S. E. thought it feasible to put the fire-ships into the harbour with the transport ships; and accordingly ordered it; but they being long a coming in, the water pinched, and they run aground, when I directed them to be burnt; but we went in

with our boats and burnt some of the transport ships, and brought others out.

After which we weighed and plied out to the fleet, and I returned on board the Neptune, and hoisted my flag again.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE LITERARY AND BIOGRAPHICAL MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

The favourable reception with which you were pleased to honour my strictures on Horace, in your Magazine for March, induces me to renew my correspondence, by sending you the following Essay. I am your's, &c.

Homerton.

T. DUTTON.

THOUGHTS ON THE INFERIORITY OF MODERN POETRY TO THAT OF THE ANCIENTS, WITH HINTS FOR RESTORING THIS ART TO ITS ORIGINAL EXCELLENCE.

*Nulla placere diu, nec vivere carmina possunt,
Quæ scribuntur aquæ potioribus.*

HOR. L. I. Ep. 19.

I HAVE always been of opinion that to discover error, without at the same time attempting to rectify it, is of very little service, and that the man who labours (however unsuccessful his attempts may be) to redress any public grievance, merits infinitely more of society at large, than the speculative philosopher, who, after pointing out the same, contents himself with sitting down, and bewailing it. Thus, though the proverb justly observes, that a knowledge of the disease is half the cure, we very well know, that this knowledge is only in so far serviceable, as it enables us to ascertain the means proper to be made use of; and that the patient will be little better for all this knowledge, unless the remedy adapted to his or her particular case be duly administered. In like manner we shall act with far greater consistency, if, instead of joining the common voice, and lamenting the inferiority of the moderns in works of genius, when compared with the ancients, we endeavour to investigate the cause of such inferiority, that, from a thorough knowledge of the disease, we may be led to discover

and prescribe the proper remedy and cure.

It is with this view, that I come forward on the present occasion, willing to contribute my mite towards the accomplishment of a point so devoutly to be wished. And though I am well aware, that a dissertation of this nature would come with better grace from the pen of some other of our favourite poets, I shall not, I hope, be thought too presuming (*απαυτος* as I am) for reading lectures on a science, of which I am no professor; seeing so many physical gentlemen can cure a *certain disorder*, though it cannot be supposed that such virtuous characters ever laboured under it themselves.

Although it appears, from the most moderate calculations, that no body of men, no people whatever under the sun, has increased in that rapid degree as the tuneful sons of song, we do not find that any nation (not excepting the Chinese themselves) has more strictly adhered to its primitive customs, manners, and laws. That *levelling spirit*, that thirst after *independence*, which, in all countries and all ages, has been productive of such

amazing revolutions, such continual changes and vicissitudes, and which seems to be the distinguishing characteristic of the present day, when the *Rights of Men* are stretched to their utmost extent, has never been able to gain entrance among them. On the contrary, we daily hear them boast of their dependence upon certain favouring powers, under whose influence and patronage they act; and to whom they profess themselves indebted for whatever share of excellence, whatever degree of merit they may be possessed of. Nay, so far are they from being ashamed of their dependent state; so far from disavowing the assistance they receive, that you cannot offer a greater insult to any one of them, than by disputing his inspiration, and attributing all the smart things he says or writes to his own ingenuity and wit. Hence their frequent invocations of Apollo, of the Muses, &c. &c.—in the pomp and parade of which they seem to imitate the Pharisees of old, who used to make themselves be taken as much notice of as possible when they went to pray.

Perhaps it is owing to this part of their conduct, that the critics of all ages have fallen into an error, which at first sight seems plausible enough, I mean that of attributing the inspiration which poets so much boast of, to the friendly offices of Apollo and the Nine Muses. To those who reason from appearances, and form their opinion upon the testimony of the poets themselves, this inference must appear quite natural. But when we reflect, that *Fiction* is not altogether out of the province of poetry, and that there have been bards (with reverence be it spoken!) who thought it no sin to deviate a little from the narrow path of truth, when it became either too intricate to follow, or less inviting than the regions of Fancy; we ought to be cautious how we place too implicit a faith in their assertions. For my part, after reading the works of several of our most famous poets, I am clearly of opi-

nion, that very few of them—scarcely one in ten—can lay claim to any kind of inspiration at all; and that even those few, which do appear to bear some latent marks of divinity, or supernatural influence about them, are more indebted for these to the friendly disposition of Bacchus, than to Phoebus and his Nine Muses put together.

However unpopular this opinion may be, it is from the voluntary confessions of the poets themselves that I mean to support it. A certain celebrated author very justly observes, that “let us take what pains we please to disguise our real sentiments, still Truth sits upon our lips, and is ready to drop out before we are aware; for being born with us, we must do violence to nature to shake off our veracity. Where Truth is not at the bottom, (he adds) nature will always be endeavouring to return, and will infallibly betray herself at one time or other*.”—Agreeably to this assertion, which is further corroborated by the testimony of Horace:

Naturam expellas furca tamen usque recurret.

L. I. Ep. 10.

we find that there are certain unguarded moments, when even the poets themselves, whose interest it so eminently is to support, by every possible means, this *Parnassian system of inspiration*, have been led to discover to us the true source from whence their inspiration is derived, and, like Sampson, have been weak enough to betray the secret wherein their *great strength lieth*. Thus Horace, in his epistle to his friend, Julius Florus, very candidly owns, that a poet is,

Ritè cliens Bæchi, &c.

L. II. Ep. 2.

In another place he exclaims, with a degree of *enthusiasm* scarcely to be paralleled in any author:

* Tillotson,

Quid non ebrietas designat? addocet artes.
L. I. Ep. 5.

and immediately adds,

Fecundi calices quem non fecere disertum?

thereby appealing to the experience of his readers for the truth of what he asserts.

As Homer is universally acknowledged the Father of Poetry, I might be justified for having recourse to his authority in support of my hypothesis; but lest quotations from the Greek should give too pedantic an appearance to the present essay, I shall content myself with observing, that whenever he has occasion to make mention of Bacchus, and his benefits to mankind, in instructing them to cultivate the vine, and prepare the juice of the grape, it is always in a strain little short of enthusiasm. This will account for the epithet of *igling* (*vinosus*) bestowed upon him by Horace:

Laudibus arguitur vini vinosus Homerus.
L. I. Ep. 19.

and from the verse immediately preceding,

Vina fere dulces oluerunt mane Camœnæ.

one would almost imagine, that the Muses, of whom so much *rust* has been made in all ages, were neither more nor less than certain *kind nymphs* belonging to the train of Bacchus; perhaps some of the Bacchanalians or priestesses of this god.

Supposing this to have been the case, we shall no longer be surprised at the frequent and honourable mention made of them by the poets, with design, no doubt, to insinuate themselves into the good graces of Bacchus, by paying their court to his mistresses: or perhaps they might wish to obtain their interest and favour, in like manner as the Roman Catholics address themselves by second-hand to our Saviour, through the mediation of the saints,

Indeed how else, but by following this supposition, can we account for several passages in the writings of the ancients; as for instance, that in the 12th ode of the first book of Horace, where he invokes the aid of *Clio* from the top of *Hæmus*,

gelidove in Hæmo.

a mountain famous for the *orgies* of Bacchus, and on which he tells us the forests danced to the song of *Orpheus*:

Vocalem temere insecutus
Orpheus Sylvæ.

L. I. Od. 12.

which I take to be an allegorical expression, signifying that the Bacchanalians being on this occasion crowned, according to custom, with a great profusion of garlands and wreaths of ivy, their dance must have appeared to a distant spectator, as if a whole forest of trees was in motion, footing it up and down the hill, to the measure of *Orpheus*, who, I suppose, acted the part of musician or fiddler at these rites.

Similar to this is a passage in Shakespeare's tragedy of *Macbeth*, where a messenger, announcing the arrival of an army from *Birnam*, says,

I look'd toward Birnam, and anon, methought

The wood began to move.——

—— within this three mile you may see it coming,

I say a moving grove.——

Virgil, in his *Georgics*, book second, after a most beautiful apostrophe to the Muses, in which he implores their favour and instruction, suddenly breaks out into a wish, that he might be transported—not to *Parnassus*, or the waters of *Helicon*—but to *Taygetus* or *Hæmus*; both of which mountains were frequented by the worshippers of Bacchus:

O, ubi campi
Spercheusque et virginibus Bacchata La-
cœnis

Taygeta:

Taygeta: O, qui me gelidis in vallibus
 Hæmi
 sistat, et ingenti ramorum protegat umbra!
 Geor. L. II. v. 486.

From the words *ingenti ramorum umbra*, it should seem, that Hæmus must have been a very woody mountain, and perhaps the more acceptable to Bacchus, on account of its abounding in oak trees, for which his ivy appears to have a remarkable predilection. This opinion is confirmed by the testimony of Horace, who expressly names the oak trees among the dancing followers of Orpheus in the above-mentioned ode, where, by a bold poetical figure, he describes Orpheus as

Blandum & AURITAS fidibus canoris
 Ducere QUERCUS.

L. I. Od. 12.

which passage, I think, sets the *true allegorical meaning* of this relation beyond all doubt. For surely no poetical licence, however unlimited, could justify his applying the epithet *auritas*, to an inanimate assemblage of trees. Most probably Milton had this passage, among others, in his eye, when he speaks:

Of forests, and enchantments drear,
 Where more is meant than meets the ear.
See Milton's II Penitence.

It is a remark well worth our notice, that in all ages, men of wit and genius have been supposed to possess an equally refined taste for the delicacies and luxuries of life; and this I take to be the reason, why Plato excluded all poets from a share in his *famous Commonwealth*, though policy might prevent his assigning the true cause. Horace seems to have been an excellent judge of the flavour of a pipe of wine, and was so particular in the choice of his liquor, that he declares, that unless the wine be very good indeed, he would rather drink water, which we find was the case with him during his stay at Velia:

Nam vina nihil moror illius oræ.
 L. I. Ep. 15.

for, adds he, when I go to any of your watering places, it is not your common wines will suit my turn:

Ad mare cum veni, generosum et lenè
 requiro;
 Quod curas abigat; quod cum spe divinis
 manet
 In venas, animumque meum.
 Ibidem.

In describing the beauties of his favourite retreat, he takes particular notice of its producing the best of honey, oil, wine, &c.

—Non Hymetto
 Mella decedunt, viridique cernit
 Bacca Venafro.
 — et amicus Aulon
 Fertili Baccho, minimum Falernis
 Invidet uvis.

L. II. Od. 6.

This prepossession in favour of the taste of men of letters, seems to have maintained itself to the present day; and hence, no doubt, originates the almost proverbial saying, that no one has a better nose than the clergy for scenting out a good dinner. Swift, who himself belonged to this honourable body, and, being a Dean, must have been acquainted with a great number of the clerical order, declares, that amongst all his extensive acquaintance,

He ne'er knew a parson without a good nose;

and tells the lady to whom he writes,

Ma'am, if you continue such dinners to give,
 You'll ne'er want a parson as long as you live.

See Swift's Poems.

But whatever idea we may form of genius to indulge themselves in the good things of this life, there is a passage in Horace, which to me appears superior to this or any other description I ever met with, of a literary epicure. I hardly need inform the reader, that I allude to the two concluding

cluding verses of his Epistle to Tibullus, where he says,

Me pinguius ac nitidum bene curata cute
vives,
Quam ridere voles Epicuri de grege por-
cum.

L. I. Ep. 4.

No wonder Plato should object to the poets, if such was their general character.

If, therefore, we allow, and surely, after such authorities, we must allow, that to make a good poet, nothing is more essential than good living, need we wonder that, in an age like the present, when men of poetical genius are suffered to pine in want and obscurity, few, very few, arrive to their full growth; but, like untimely blossoms, fall a prey to the piercing blasts and nipping frosts of penury and distress, which, to make use of the elegant language of Gray,

—represents their noble rage,
And freeze the genial current of the soul.

I know not how else we can account for the evident scarcity of poetical genius among us, than by the way which I propose. For if we follow the common received opinion, and make Apollo and the Nine Muses the patrons of song, some unlucky wight might be apt to start the query. *How happens it then, that we now a days see as little of the effects of their inspiration, their assistance and support, as if no such beings ever existed? Surely Apollo must have grown deaf, or incapable of performing his office;—infirmities which it would be blasphemy to suppose a Deity liable to labour under.*

We have a custom in England, which I think affords no mean argument in support of my hypothesis; I mean, that of choosing a poet laureat, for recording the actions of our King; on whom, by way of pension, an annuity of an hundred pounds and a butt of sack are settled; evidently with this view, that by being enabled to make his libations to Bacchus, and to cherish his genius in a suitable manner, he may produce strains wor-

thy of the *Royal Ear*, worthy of the dignity of the nation, whose consolidated genius is supposed to centre in him, as in one common focus. Now, let me ask, what purpose would this annual pension answer, if Apollo alone were sufficient to furnish him with a supply of inspiration adequate to the sublimity of the subject on which his Muse is employed? Or how could we justify those who have the appointment of this exalted character, for the choice they sometimes make of a person destitute of wit and genius, unless they judge an hundred pounds a year, with a cellar well stocked with wine, sufficient inspiration for the dullest bard that ever wrote a *Birth-Day Poem*, or *An Ode for the New Year*.

No age was ever more famous than the present for the number of authors produced among the fair sex; and though some of these may not have attained to the summit of literary renown, I think it both ungallant and unjust to argue from thence, that they are naturally inferior to us in mental endowments. By adopting my hypothesis, and ascribing all those astonishing flights of genius, which characterize the male sex, to the superior ardour with which we pay our vows and offerings at the shrine of Bacchus, we are at once able to acquit the fair sex of this stigma of inferiority which has been so undeservedly cast upon them. In ancient times, when it was thought no disgrace for a woman to join in the rites and worship of that deity from whom the patronage of song has been so unjustly wrested, we do not find that the inferiority of the female sex to ours, which has of late been so much the subject of dispute among our modern philosophers, was ever thought of. The name of Sappho has been handed down to us by the ancients with the highest veneration, and Horace informs us, that the eagerness with which her poems were read by the Romans at his time, was so unbounded, that she might be said to enjoy a kind of *second life*, that degree of *immortality*, which has ever been the ambition

ambition of great and noble minds. This I take to be the meaning of the bold and comprehensive word *vivunt*, which he makes use of on this occasion.

Vivuntque Commissi calores
Æoliz hibus puellæ.

L. IV. Od. 9.

It requires but a very slight acquaintance with the manners of the Greeks and Romans to know, that their ideas of *female conduct* were widely different from what we entertain at present. I rather doubt, whether the character which Horace gives us of Damalis, a lady to whom he was certainly far from bearing malice, would be esteemed a compliment by any of our modern fashionable toasts. Speaking of an entertainment to be given in celebration of the happy return of his friend Numida from Spain, he expressly mentions, that a certain noted drinker, Bassus by name, was to be of the party; one who would not yield even to Damalis herself, famous as she was for the ease with which she could toss off her bottle, and lay the men sprawling around her on the floor.

Neu multi Damalis meri
Bassum Threicia vincat amysside.

L. Od. I. 36.

Having thus pointed out, or at least attempted to point out, the chief requisites for making a good poet, is it to be wondered at, if possessed of these in a greater degree than we are, the *ancient* poets and poetesses maintain a manifest ascendancy over our *modern* ones; an ascendancy, not so much, perhaps, the result of any superiority of genius, as of the happy complexion of the times in which they lived? If it be objected to us, that we cannot boast a *Virgil* or an *Horace*, let it be remembered likewise, that we can just as little boast a *Mæcenas* or an *Augustus*: and I really believe that, however difficult we might find it to produce strains equal to those of

Virgil, it would be no less difficult to find the person, who would equal the generosity of Octavia towards this bard, by paying him after the rate of two thousand one hundred pounds and upwards for thirty lines.* Even among the Romans themselves it appears that the progress of genius was always proportioned to the degree of encouragement it met with; and that when this was wanting, the lyre, according to the express declaration of Horace, was mute and little admired.

Nec loquax olim, neque grata.

L. III. Od. 11.

whereas no sooner did the lovers of the polite arts begin to patronize poetical genius, than it broke out into full song; and was sure to be met with wherever there was the least prospect of any thing to be had:

nunc et
Divitum mensis et amica templis.

Ibidem.

Dapibus supremi

Grata testudo Jovis.

L. I. Od. 38.

So true is the remark of Martial: Sint Mæcenates, non deerunt Flacce Marones.

Whoever, therefore, wishes to see the revival of poetical genius amongst us, let him have recourse to the only method of accomplishing his desire; let him become the patron and rewarder of merit; let him kindly have respect to the outward circumstances of the ingenious bard, on which, as we have above demonstrated, his success in the poetical line so much depends; let him follow the advice of Horace, who thus exhorts him:

Pingue pecus vati facias, ac omnia præter Ingenium.

L. II. Sat. 6.

In short, let him not hold his hand, till the circumstances of the poet, whom, perhaps at first

paupertas impulit audax
Ut versus faceret

L. II. Ep. 2.

* We are told, in the life of Virgil, that Octavia, sister to Augustus, was so moved with the recital of a passage in the 6th book of the *Æneid*, relating to the death of Marcellus: *O nate, ingenium luctum, &c.* that she presented the poet with ten thousand sesterces for every line.

have

have through his bounty experienced such a happy reverse, that he can now exclaim :

Melius dormire putem quam scribere
versus.

Ibidem.

Thus shall he have the satisfaction to see, that genius is not confined to any particular age or country ; but that, under the influence of Bacchus, the Bards of Britain may vie with those of Greece or Rome, if once enabled to offer their vows at his shrine with suitable fervor and devotion. Then shall we hear our poets exclaim, whilst their works bear evi-

dence to the truth of their assertions :

Est Deus in nobis, agitante calcescimus illo.
OVID.

This, no doubt, was the meaning of Pope's advice in his Essay on Criticism :

Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian Spring.

Let every lover of the muses, therefore, join with me in wishing, that this happy, this golden age may soon be revealed amongst us : let us join in the pious prayer of Virgil :

Agredere o magnos, aderit jam tempus,
honores.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE LITERARY AND BIOGRAPHICAL MAGAZINE.

Q. "Why is it necessary that Marriage should be celebrated according to the particular Laws of a Nation? Or, Why should it not be reckoned valid, if considered as a Contract in private between two Persons."

GENTLEMEN,

I Have considered the above questions, proposed by *QUESTOR* in your last Magazine, with some attention, and I must confess feel myself inadequate to answer them with thorough satisfaction ; yet have ventured to lay before you these observations, in hopes that they may add somewhat to elucidate and throw light upon queries, which are of so much importance to the community.

I am convinced the subject is of such a nature, as to require much perspicuity and niceness, and, from my situation, it is proper to avoid as much as possible, entering into a long or tedious narration, but state my observations as simply and shortly as possible.

It seems necessary, from both the proposed questions, to take a short view of marriage in its primary state, whence appointed, why, and wherefore ; and on this account I shall consider it as a *civil* and *moral* institution.

Marriage seems to have been a ceremony of the earliest date ; from the first periods of creation, to the pre-

sent time, there has been some peculiar mode observed by mankind in entering into the connubial state.

We are informed in sacred history, that the descendants of Cain and Seth lived separate a considerable time, but that the Sethites soon became enamoured of the daughters of Cain, who were exceedingly beautiful, and entered into *nuptial alliances* with them.—Thus our antediluvian ancestors are found to have performed marriage rites ; and if we trace our sacred informer a little farther, we are told of the marriage of Milcah and Sarai, two daughters of Haran, the one to Nahor, the other to Abraham, the great patriarch after Noah.—We then find a more particular and beautiful account of Isaac's marriage.

But if I were to trace the particular marriages of ancient times, it would be derogating from the questions, and taking up more time than is necessary ; suffice it to say, there always has been some uniform established mode of alliance between the sexes, differing in form in different countries :

countries: that vows, or presents, or both, were mutually, or singly, exchanged; and that it has been considered as a sanctioned compact, that mankind must necessarily attend to, and be bound by: and I think we may with propriety say, some kind of ceremony and obligation was at all times attended to by the parties.

When I say it is necessary to consider it not only as a *civil*, but as a *moral* institution, I mean as an institution, on the one hand, formed upon the best grounds of wisdom and policy in every established society, under the care and influence of *civil* and judicial authority; and on the other, I consider it as a *moral* obligation, formed upon the strictest nicety with regard to religious and *moral* principles.

If we look round the universal creation, and examine every individual thing upon the face of it, no particle is created or endued with the intellectual faculties observable in the human race: man is formed for society, to keep up friendly intercourse and conversation, to communicate his sentiments, and we are informed cannot live without it: Indeed the greatest comforts accruing to mankind result from their different connections, pleasures, observations, desires, and benefits they are either giving to, or receiving from society. All the delights and comforts of life are found to spring and flow from it.

But it is, too, well known, if mankind were permitted to enjoy their free, natural, inherent rights, and were bound by no laws for the preservation of individuals and society, how endless would be the confusion, distress, and grievance, of the greatest bulk of mankind. Vice would rush upon vice, destruction and ruin would appear in almost every habitation, and nought but perdition appear before the human race.

If we consider ourselves as associates, and live under and enjoy the rights and privileges of a society, surely we are in duty and obliga-

tion bound to obey the commands, dictates, and laws made by that body: and however any man, under the shadow of rectifying abuses, that may have crept in unawares upon their laws and customs, shall attempt to set up new precepts and doctrines, (I shall only here say) it is too bold and daring an undertaking for any individual; and if this were attended to, we should have much less pretended grievance, and much less dissention among mankind.

But more to the subject. I consider it necessary that marriage should be celebrated according to the particular laws of a nation, because it is an institution that mankind have always paid attention to; because it has always been regarded as a religious ceremony, and looked upon with reverence, and because that it is an establishment fraught with the longest experience and the greatest wisdom, and formed for the welfare of mankind; that it is necessary vows and promises should be made on an occasion so particular to the happiness of human beings, and how or where can it be more sacred and proper, than in the presence and hearing of the Almighty, and in a place calculated to pay our attributes of affection and duty to the Supreme Being?

But before I proceed I would recommend the following passage from Milton to the perusal of *QUESTOR*.

- “ Hail wedded love, mysterious law, true source
- “ Of human offspring, sole propriety
- “ In paradise, all things common else,
- “ By thee adulterous lust was driven from man
- “ Among the bestial herds to range; by thee,
- “ Founded in reason, loyal, just, and pure,
- “ Relations dear, and all the charities
- “ Of father, son, and brother, first were known.
- “ Far be it, that I should write thee sin or blame,
- “ Or think thee unbecomming holiest place
- “ Perpetual fountain of domestic sweets,”

&c. Vide Mil. Par. Lost, B. 4.

In short, what friendship or connection can stand in competition with conjugal love? Truly I think none—and if I do enter the bands of wedlock, I esteem myself bound, from a duty due to the laws of my country, to religion and society, to enter that holy state after the customary manner of the nation of which I look upon myself as a member and inhabitant: if I partake of the privileges of a society, surely I ought to submit to its regulations.

If marriage were looked upon as *valid*, considering it as a private contract between two persons, I think the community at large would have great reason to lament it; numerous would be the distressed of both sexes; and how frequent should we see a *contract in private* broken through, when we daily observe *contracts* tied by the most solemn oaths and protestations dispensed with! If neither forms nor ceremonies, in entering the marriage state, were attended to, the widest gate would be open for that destroyer of the peace and tranquility of mankind and society, prostitution.

And now I have arrived at this point, give me leave to introduce a few remarks on a striking and particular grievance of the present times; I mean the unfortunate, though fashionable vice, that men of property and fortune, now a days, have, of cohabiting with women whom they never intend to marry, but (according to the language of the town) take them as kept mistresses—*flame*.—But be it understood, it is not my intention here to rebuke them for this disgraceful behaviour, but to engage their attention for a moment towards their offspring; and if they are capable of feeling, or have hearts open to sensibility, if they consider themselves as parents, and fathers, I trust they will have some consideration, and not act so dishonourable and unbecoming.

The offspring of parents who

have not been married according to the *particular laws of a nation*, are truly deserving of pity in their course through life; how often must they lament their existence, and how uneasy must they be of life and its enjoyments! Ill does it become mankind to blame and despise them, and ill does the sneer of contempt and derision point its venom at them, already afflicted and distressed: but this is a world of woe: revenge and envy, the companions of vice, are constantly shooting their malignant arrows to dishonour them: for the prejudices of the world, however despicable in the eyes of a wise and honest man, will nevertheless be a constant sting to feeling minds; and it is impossible to say how far the notions of the vulgar and unlearned may mislead a great part of mankind.

But I must return again to the subject, for I fear I have already exceeded my proper bounds; and I think it will be unnecessary to say much upon the *morality* of the institution, authorised as it is by religion, and sound principles; handed down by our earliest ancestors, and always attended to as a proper and sacred duty.

In short, gentlemen, as I have thus taken the liberty to send you my humble opinion upon the questions, and have considered *marriage* in the light of a civil and moral institution, I shall conclude with observing, that, in a *civil* signification, and as a member of a particular society, I think it my duty to pay attention and attend to the peculiar modes and forms observed by that society; and in a *moral* signification I think myself absolutely bound, from a sense and duty due to religion, to obey and observe its precepts: thus on the one side, a peculiar form of marriage being commanded and countenanced by the society to which I belong and am a member of, and on the other, being ordered and authorised by my religion and duty, I conceive the

cessary to enter into the nuptial state after the particular and regular form laid down by the laws of my country.

I cannot conclude without observing, that although I do not conceive these remarks as perfectly satisfactory to the explanation of the questions, yet I presume they con-

tain some few observations worth the attention of *QWESITOR*, as well as some other of your readers.

I remain, Gentlemen,
much obliged for your regular
entertainment and instruction,
SELAU.

Westminster,
March 24, 1791.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FOREIGN.

DISCOURS SUR LA SUPPRESSION DES COUVENS DES RELIGIEUSES ET SUR L' EDUCATION PUBLIQUE DES FEMMES; Or, a Discourse on the Suppression of the Convents for religious Females, and on the public Education of Women. By Madame Brulart, formerly Madame de Sillery and sitting Governess of the Children of the House of Orleans. 8vo. Paris, 1790.

MADAME Brulart has a just title to impart her sentiments on education; she has joined practice to theory, and the most flattering success has crowned her labours. In this work we shall find some very judicious remarks on the education of women, hitherto so much neglected.

Our authoress, who has become celebrated by the truly maternal care she has taken of her own children, and by the ingenious works with which she has accompanied their education, and since distinguished by the trust reposed in her of the education of the children of the house of Orleans, has undoubtedly acquired a right to speak of the instruction of young ladies; and the book now before us is the result of those principles which she has imbibed, in a practice so interesting to society.

Madame Brulart says, that it is with regret she has seen the absolute suppression of female convents; although she has been struck with the abuses which have prevailed in these

institutions. She next proceeds to enquire into the cause of those abuses.

The convents for men, she allows to be attended with worse consequences, and is by no means displeased with their abolition.

Madame Brulart's predilection for female convents is founded on very strong reasons. She thinks young females, deprived of the protection of a mother, cannot be perfectly safe and free from calumny in a house, however decent, where men have admission; for this reason, she seems to disapprove of English boarding schools, and says, that many parents in this country are of the same opinion, and prefer putting their children into convents in France.

Our authoress, reasoning on a supposition that all female convents in France are to be suppressed, proposes a method of repairing this loss in a very simple way, by instituting cloistered schools. The mistresses and assistants to be permitted to go out, but no man by any means to be admitted: Nor should the mistresses be suffered to take any of the young ladies out of the limits of the cloister, without permission of the parents. That all visits and lessons from masters should be received in a parlour with grates, as in the present convents. No other kind of school, she thinks, will ever obtain general confidence.

Excellent rules, she says, may be found in private schools, and these
once

once adopted, the governesses should not be permitted to deviate from them. As a model for these schools, Madame Brulart advises the regulations adopted by a certain convent in France, which she has had opportunities of inspecting.

We have inserted a short account of this work, because we think something of the kind she represents is much wanted in this country. It is evident, from general observations, that boarding schools are very dangerous places of education; and there seems much want of an asylum for female orphans of the middling class.

DER FINMARKSHE MAGAZINS SAM-
LUNGER; or, the Commercial Ma-
gazine of Finmark. By Charles
Pontoppædan, Counsellor of State.
Copenhagen. 1790.

WHILE England, who vainly fancies herself one of the most politic nations of Europe, permits those baneful monopolies, the East-India and Hudson's Bay Companies, to exist, we behold our northern neighbours making a proper use of their distant settlements, and laying open the trade to all their subjects.

The country of which this publication speaks, being situated in the remotest part of Norway, has been long greatly neglected, till of late, the Danish government has nobly freed her from her fetters, and in 1786, declared the trade both of Iceland and Finmark free. To give the public a just and true idea of this part of the world, Mr. Pontoppædan has been employed. That gentleman was bred a merchant, and concerned in the trade to Iceland, and was advanced to be one of the directors of the late Finmark company.

The work is divided into chapters. In the first we have a description of Finmark, properly so called, which contains the country of Wardhus. The western part is called Finmark, and the eastern Lapland. The in-

habitants, although divided into Fins and Laps, speak the same language, and are called Norwegians, Swedes, or Russians, according to which country they are subject. Finmark is computed to contain about 1260 square miles. The civil government is in the hands of a bailiff, a judge, and sheriff. The ecclesiastical state is under the government of two provosts or deans. Fishing is the chief support of the inhabitants. The rein deer are singularly useful to them. They are taught to draw in the sledge, and their flesh, skins, horns, bones, tallow, suet, and milk, are all of great value. In the southern parts, some corn is grown, which is ripe in eight weeks. In the forests is plenty of game, and the mines produce silver, lead, iron, and some gold. The monarchs of Norway claimed this country in very early times. In 969, we find the exclusive trade there-to granted to one of the King's favourites. This consisted of furs, which were afterwards sent to England. The sovereignty of this country was long disputed between Norway, Russia, and Sweden; but by treaty in 1751, the Swedes and Danes settled their respective limits.

In 1702, a charter was granted to some merchants of Bergen, which ruined the adventurers. At the end of this charter in 1715, the trade became free, and flourished. This awakened the avidity of some burghers of Copenhagen, who again procured a monopoly, which passed through successive hands, from 1741 to 1786, and ended in loss to the proprietors and ruin to the country. A committee was then appointed to examine into the state of the country, and propose measures for its future welfare. A free trade was in 1789 established by an edict, the principal heads of which we shall insert.

All Christians may settle there, and enjoy a free exercise of their religion. Every inhabitant may purchase lands without limitation. Citizens to be free of taxes for twenty years, with some few limitations as to spirituous liquors,

liquors. Lands for towns to be provided by government, and new settlers to have materials given them for building.—Foreigners thus settling to enjoy all the rights of a native. No corporations to be established.

In the subsequent chapters, our author shews what exports have been made since the opening the trade from Copenhagen, and various other species of commercial information.

On the whole, this is a valuable work; and these may serve as a pattern to other powers, who wish to encourage the trade of their settlements free from monopoly.

ANALYSE PRATIQUE SUR LA CULTURE ET LA MANIPULATION DE CHANVRE ; or, An experimental Analysis of the Cultivation and Preparation of Hemp. Amiens.

IT is certain that the cultivation and preparation of hemp is still subject to many hurtful errors ; it is not less certain that much neglected and barren land would produce this valuable plant, if it was known what land best agreed with it, and the advantages it would produce.

The abbé Bralé, curate of Tertiary, has employed himself on this subject with success. His intention is to publish a complete treatise on hemp, of which this pamphlet is an analysis. It consists of three chapters.

The first consists of eight articles ; treats of the cultivation of hemp in general, of the land proper for it, of their proper situation, labour, time of sowing, quantity of seed necessary for an acre, of the furrows, of ma-

nure, of indications of maturity, and of the harvest.

All land, except that which is chalky, is proper for hemp. It will succeed best in plains. Marsh lands, well worked, and situate a foot or two above a river, will in the second year yield a plentiful crop, and much more in the third year. Marshes, recovered from the water, and covered with mud and slime ; or lands which receive the snow water from the neighbouring hills, will produce excellent hemp. These lands must not be liable to inundations. In such new lands as these, hemp should be cultivated, but a plentiful harvest must not be expected 'till after three years. Either a southern or northern aspect is of little consequence, if the seed be sown in May or June. It is only necessary to keep the hemp clear of bushes and trees, the height of which may deprive it of air, and retard its maturity.

The second chapter treats of the preparation of the hemp, which the author has divided into seven articles, the exfoliation of the stalk, the washing, the method of separating the threads, the second washing, their drying, and the employment of the hemp.

In this chapter we see our ingenious author's method differs much from that generally adopted : to follow him through the different operations we must copy the whole pamphlet ; but as the cultivation of this valuable article is likely to be encouraged in this country, we hope some person will favour the public with a translation. The third chapter is employed in directions respecting the female plant.

BRITISH PUBLICATIONS.

A JOURNEY THROUGH SPAIN IN THE YEARS 1786 and 1787. With particular Attention to the Arts, Manufactures, Commerce, Population, Taxes, and Revenue of that Country ; and Remarks in passing through a Part of France. By Joseph Town-

send, *Rector of Pewsey, Wilts.* 3 vol. 8vo.

IN the second volume of this excellent work, Mr. Townsend gives an account of Oviedo and its environs, with a detail of the manufactories,

com-

commerce, natural history, and manners of the people of the Asturias. From the Asturias he proceeded to the Escorial, through Leon, gives an account of the Merino sheep, Salamanca, its university, and the Irish college. St. Ildefonso, and the palace and gardens; Segovia, and its manufactures, the Escorial, and the convent of St. Lorenzo, are well described.

Our author afterwards returns to Madrid, and gives a view of the principal inhabitants about the court, the manners of the age, the palaces of the grandees, and their establishments; of the taxes, revenue, and debts of Spain, the bank of St. Carlos, and the population of the kingdom; and lastly, an account of the ministers of state.

Proceeding from Madrid, through the Sierra Morena, to Seville, we have a good account of that city, and also of Cadiz, and the Spanish navy. This, with the diversions, manners, customs, weights and measures, concludes the second volume.

The following extracts will afford the reader not only a specimen of the style of this volume, but also some agreeable information.

The narrative of what our author saw at Luanjo is entertaining.

When we arrived, the sun was set, and the evening was shut in.

The habitation of the count is massive, chiefly calculated for strength, and to resist the waves, which always wash its solid base, and occasionally breaking against the house, send their foaming spray over the lofty roof into the street. Whilst I was there, I was so fortunate as to be witness to this sight. To enter the dwelling, you pass through the coach-house, and find the ground floor given up to stables.

When we arrived, the great hall was already occupied, as usual, by the neighbours, who were amusing themselves with cards; but, as we were under no obligation to join the party, which was not of the genteelst cast, we went up stairs, and took possession of a room which occasionally serves for eating.

The family consisted of the count and countess, with their children, his two sisters, and her mother. His brother, a genteel young officer, was there upon a

visit. The family being thus numerous, and the greatest portion of the house being occupied with offices, little remained for bed-rooms. These were few in number, and upon a contracted scale. The room in which I slept was about eleven feet by fourteen, yet contained two beds, one for me, the other for the brother of the count. The walls are white limed, the floors are smoothed with the addice, but not one is plained, and I do not recollect one ceiling. The beds have no curtains. The great hall where we dined is a double cube of about fifty by five and twenty; with these dimensions, if well fitted up, it would be elegant.

The style of living resembled the old British hospitality; and the long oak table, surrounded by strong oak benches, was every day well covered.

I was at first surprised, and much disgusted, with a ragged and half naked visitor, who came up at dinner time, walked round the table, spoke freely to all the family, but in a manner to me quite unintelligible, sat down occasionally at the bottom of the table, and sometimes seized a bone, then laughed and chattered like a baboon; yet, with all this, appeared to give no offence. Upon enquiry, I found that this miserable object was the idiot of the village; and, as such, enjoyed the privilege of going where he pleased, and of doing what he pleased, without restraint.

Nothing can exceed their simplicity of manners in this distant province. Polished nations would be offended at their freedom, and the plainness with which they speak of things, which in the more advanced state of society must not be even hinted at; yet such language neither gives disgust, nor tends to excite the passions. But at the same time familiarities, such as in other countries are esteemed innocent, and, being rightly understood, neither imply nor lead to guilt, would here, and all over Spain, be highly offensive; would, if practised in public, excite universal horror, if in private, level every fence which virtue is engaged to maintain.

They use no paint, no powder, no curls, no cap; nothing but a bit of ribbon bound round the head. In this simplicity of dress, youth and beauty may enjoy their triumph; but the old women, for want of borrowed charms, have nothing which can please the eye: yet gentlemen are not altogether void of attention to them, nor are they insensible to these attentions. A tradesman of Luanjo had cut his little portion of tobacco, and had rolled it up carefully in a strip of paper, making a cigar about the size of a goose quill: he had doubled back, and pinched carefully the ends, then, with mature de-

libe-

liberation, taking up his steel, his flint, and his little bit of *amadou* (*boletus ignarius*) he struck a light, kindled his cigar, began to smoke, and finding it work well, he presented it to the countess. She bowed, and took it, smoked it half out, and restored it to him again.

After the countess had done with the cigar, and had joined the conversation, in a few minutes she opened her mouth, and sent out a cloud of smoke. She saw my surprise, and asked the cause of it. I told her, and immediately the person who was smoking drew in some hearty whiffs, then opened his mouth, to convince me that nothing continued there, and after many minutes he breathed out volumes of smoke. This I find is their common mode of smoking, and without making it pass through their lungs they think it useless.

He writes—

October 4, as we descended towards Leon, we overtook a Merino flock, belonging to the monastery of Guadalupe, in Estremadura. These monks have sufficient land near home to keep their flock during the winter months; but in the summer, when their own mountains are scorched, they send their sheep into the north, where, having no lands, they are obliged to pay for pasturage. They were on their return towards the south.

The great lords, and the religious houses to whom belong these trashumantes, or travelling flocks, have peculiar privileges secured to them by a special code, called laws of the *Mejía*; privileges, by many considered as inconsistent with the general good.

This institution has been traced back to the year 1350, when the plague, which ravaged Europe for several years, had desolated Spain, leaving only one-third of its former inhabitants to cultivate the soil. But perhaps we ought to look for its origin in more remote and distant ages, when the whole country was occupied by shepherd nations, and when agriculture was but little known. These certainly were the first inhabitants, or, if not the first, at least, as the votaries of Pan, that venerable protector of the fleecy tribe, they may claim precedence before the more modern worshippers of Ceres. Occupying the hills with their numerous flocks and herds, it was natural for them in winter to quit a country then covered deep with snow, and to seek the more temperate regions of the south; till these, burnt up by the returning sun, refused them pasture, and drove them back again to the mountains of the north, which,

during the summer months, are covered with perpetual verdure by the gradual melting of the snow.

The numbers of the Merino sheep are continually varying. Cajaleruela, who wrote A. D. 1627, complained that they were reduced from seven millions to two millions and an half. Ustariz reckoned, in his time, four millions; but now they are near five. The proprietors are numerous, some having only three or four thousand, while others have ten times that number. The Duke of Infantado has forty thousand. Each proprietor has a mayoral, or chief shepherd, to whom he allows annually one hundred doblones, or 75*l.* and a horse; and for every flock of two hundred sheep, a separate shepherd, who is paid according to his merit, from eight shillings a month to thirty, besides two pounds of bread a day for himself, and as much for his dog, with the privilege of keeping a few goats on his own account.

The produce of wool is reckoned to be about five pounds from every ewe, and eight from the wethers; and to their eight of the former, or five of the latter, is reckoned a good day's work. Some, indeed, allow twelve sheep to every shearer; but even this comes short of what we do in England, where a common hand will dispatch sixty in a day, and a good workman has been known to finish half as many more.

The wool of the Merino sheep is worth little less than twelve pence a pound, whilst that of the stationary flocks sells for only six pence; and every sheep is reckoned to yield a clear profit of ten pence to the proprietor, after all expences are discharged.

When the sheep are travelling, they may feed freely on all the wastes and commons; but, in passing through a cultivated country, they must be confined within their proper limits in a way which is ninety varas wide. Hence it comes to pass, that, in such inhospitable districts, they are made to travel at the rate of six or seven leagues a day; but where pasture is to be had, they are suffered to move very slow. When they are to remove, either in the spring or autumn, if the lord has no lands, where his flocks are to be stationed, the chief shepherd goes before, and engages agistment, either of those proprietors who have more than sufficient for themselves, or of the corporations, who, in Spain, have usually extensive wastes and commons round their cities.

It is to these claims of the Merino flock that some political writers have attributed the want of cultivation in the interior provinces of Spain.

We shall also extract an account of the Batida, or royal hunt.

I prolonged my stay at the Escorial, chiefly for the purpose of being present at the *Batida*, or royal hunt, of which there are four every year. This was ordered for the 18th of November, previous to the departure of the court.

On the day appointed, Mr. Liffon had the goodness to place me with the Neapolitan ambassador, who, as representing one of the family, gave a sumptuous repast upon the occasion; and in his carriage I proceeded to the scene of action. It was an extensive plain, with a rising ground commanding it, and, at the distance of about half a mile from this eminence, rose a little wood, in which the king, with his three sons, were hid, attended by their servants. For many days previous to this, two thousand men had been dispersed in parties over the whole country, to disturb the game, and to drive it towards the common centre, by patrolling night and day, and constantly, yet slowly, drawing nearer to each other. Soon after we had occupied our station on a rising ground, we began to see the deer at a vast distance bounding over the plain from every quarter, and making towards the fatal spot. As they approached, we heard, faintly at first, then more distinctly, the sound of guns, and saw the confusion of the game, moving quick in all directions, but changing their course at every instant, as if uncertain where to look for safety. When the scouting parties came first in sight, they appeared to be separated by intervals, and to confine the game merely by their shouts and by the firing of their arms; but as they advanced upon the plain, they formed a wall, and as they drew nearer, they strengthened this by the doubling of their ranks, compelling thus the game to pass in vast droves before the royal marksmen. Then began the carnage; and for more than a quarter of an hour the firing was incessant. Some of the deer, who had either more discernment than the rest, or a better memory, who were actuated by stronger fears, or, perhaps, by more exalted courage, absolutely refused to proceed, when they approached the ambush; and, making a quick turn, notwithstanding the shouts, the motions, and the firing of the guards, they leaped clean over their redoubled ranks, and escaped into the woods.

When the firing ceased, the carriages all advanced towards the wood, and the company alighted to pay their compliments, and to view the game. We found part of it spread in two rows upon the field of battle, and the king, with his

sons, surveying it. The game-keepers were returning loaded with such as had been mortally wounded, but had yet escaped to a considerable distance; and, as fast as they arrived, they deposited the spoil at the sovereign's feet. Having the curiosity to count the numbers, I found one hundred and forty-five deer, with one wild boar. Whilst thus engaged, I heard a murmur, and saw every one in motion. Directing my attention to the spot to which all were pressing, I saw at a distance a little company coming with a boar tied neck and heels together, and slung upon a pole. As they approached, the monarch and his sons, arming themselves afresh, drew up in a line; and when they were at a convenient distance, the burthen was deposited, the cords, one after another, were cut, and the poor crippled animal was assaying to move, when a well-directed volley freed him from his fears.

The expence of that day's sport was reckoned at three hundred thousand reals, or, in sterling, three thousand pounds.

In the evening, the game, as usual, was all deposited in the room where the king took his supper, and there the family ambassadors attended to pay their compliments. By family ambassadors are understood those of Naples, Portugal, and France, who, having more free access, and being expected to pay more minute attention, think it incumbent upon them to express their interest in every thing which gives him pleasure, and not only congratulate him upon these great occasions, but every night, whilst he is at supper, make enquiries, and afterwards inform their friends what the king has killed.

We shall conclude the extracts from this volume by what our author calls a description of the kind of life he led while he was near the court.

Count Florida Blanca must certainly claim the first place in my remembrance; for although at Madrid he gave no entertainments, yet in the *sitios* he had always the goodness to admit me into the number of his guests when he gave his weekly dinners. From our own minister I every where experienced, not merely that general protection which he gives to all, and those minute attentions for which he is universally admired, but the kindness, hospitality, and friendship of a brother. His house was at all times open to me, and when he gave a dinner to his friends, I never was forgotten.

My invitation to the duke de Vauquion's was both general and special.

Here the dinners were magnificent, the company numerous, and the conversation interesting; and here I dined more frequently than at any other table in Madrid, attracted, however, neither by the magnificence of the entertainment, nor by the company which resorted to the house, so much as by the ease and elegance of the duke and duchess, and the lovely simplicity of their children.

With the American, Russian, and Prussian ministers, I felt perfectly at home; and not much less so with those of Genoa and Venice. The other foreign ministers often honoured me with invitations, and I was always happy in accepting them.

Whenever I wished to cultivate the sciences, or to converse with men of letters, I frequented the more humble, but not less hospitable, tables of some native Spaniards, where I never failed to meet with a kind reception. With Izquierdo and Angulo, I increased my knowledge in mineralogy; and on whatever subject I was desirous of gaining information, I was sure to meet with satisfaction, either from them or from their friends. Ortega has been already mentioned as a botanist; D. Fr. Bayer will always be remembered as a polite scholar; and D. Juan Bautista Munoz will be celebrated as an historian, whenever he shall favour the public with his work on the conquest of America; Clavijo deserves the highest commendation, as a faithful and elegant translator, and as a man of general information. Besides these, I met with two brothers Fernandez, who have distinguished themselves in chemistry, and the Abbé Guevara, who excels in his knowledge of Spanish history, and political œconomy. With all these gentlemen I was upon a most friendly footing.

I dined frequently with the marquis Imperiali, a grandee of Spain, most deservedly admired for the goodness of his heart, and the softness of his manners; and once I had the honour to dine with the marquis de Ovieco, who is likewise a grandee.

This gentleman is pointed out as an example of an old Spaniard; and, if from one individual we might venture to form a general idea of a community, the politeness, probity, and true dignity, conspicuous in his whole deportment, must fill us with the highest reverence and esteem for the Spanish nation.

**NAVAL AND MILITARY MEMOIRS
OF GREAT-BRITAIN, FROM THE
YEAR 1717, TO THE PRESENT**

TIME. By R. Beatson, Esq. author of the *Political Index to the Histories of Great-Britain and Ireland.* 6 vol. Strachan.

(Continued.)

THE first volume of these memoirs contains the period from 1717 to 1748, inclusive. "His majesty, King George I. being on his journey from England to Hanover, was taken ill on the road, on the 10th of June. He reached Osnaburgh on the evening of this day, about ten o'clock. Here he was let blood. This did not afford his majesty any relief; and he expired about one in the morning of the 11th, at the palace of his brother, the bishop, aged sixty-seven. He was succeeded in his regal and electoral dominions by his only son, King George II. then in the 44th year of his age."

Here Mr. Beatson, for the better understanding of the events narrated in these memoirs, lays before the reader the situation of public affairs in which the new king, at his accession to the throne, found the kingdom.

By the treaty of Vienna, the Emperor and the King of Spain were become firm allies; and, from some articles in this treaty, his late majesty had great reason to apprehend that designs were not only formed against his German territories, but that the invasion of Great Britain was also intended, with a view of restoring the family of Stuart to the throne, and that Russia meant to join them in favour of this enterprize. The Emperor, moreover, had so entirely forgotten how much he was obliged to Great Britain, who had so recently served him, by wresting the island of Sicily from the Spanish monarchy, and restoring it to him, that he set up an East India Company at Ostend, in order to hurt her commerce; and it was agreed by this treaty, that the subjects of the House of Austria should enjoy greater privileges in their trade with Spain than what were allowed to other nations. These two last-mentioned articles were very offensive to the great commercial nations of Europe, viz. Great Britain, France, and the States General; and were the means of bringing about a treaty

between these three powers, which was signed at Hanover, and to which the kings of Prussia, Denmark, and Sweden, soon after acceded. Every state prepared for war; yet all professed their intentions were to maintain the peace of Europe. After the formidable alliance concluded at Hanover, the Emperor appeared to be overawed, and remained quiet. It ap-

pears that one of the principal designs of the British Ministry, in forming this treaty, was to humble and lessen the power of the House of Austria, in whose cause so much of British treasure had been frequently lavished. In 1726, a great number of ships had been put in commission, and a fleet was dispatched to the Baltic, under Sir John Jennings, who, at Copenhagen, was joined by a squadron of Danish ships of war: this effectually secured the peace of the North, and prevented the Russians from attacking Sweden. It was thought, however, that the Courts of Vienna and Madrid could not put their ambitious designs in execution, without the aid of the immense treasure expected by the latter from their American dominions; to prevent the arrival of which, Rear-Admiral Hosier was sent with a powerful squadron to the West Indies, with orders to block up the galleons in the harbour of Carthagena, or, if they came out, to endeavour to secure them, without embezzlement, until justice and satisfaction should be given to his Majesty and his allies. Admiral Hosier chose his station off the Baltimentos, but died soon after his Majesty's accession to the throne, by many supposed of a broken heart, arising from the instructions he had received, which tied him up from acting with vigour against a power who had so wantonly and repeatedly insulted his country with impunity. The Spaniards, for the insult offered to them in blocking up the galleons, laid siege to Gibraltar; to the succour of which fortrefs Sir Charles Wager was sent as soon as he returned from the Baltic, with a strong squadron, and three regiments of infantry. As soon as the season would permit, Sir John Norris was likewise sent to the Baltic with a strong squadron, and with the same pacific intentions, as that sent thither last year. In the mean time, a negotiation was carried on at Paris, through the mediation of France, for adjusting the disputes and claims of all parties, notwithstanding which, the Spaniards still continued their ill-directed operations against Gibraltar: their army was commanded by the Marquis de las Torres, who made but a slow progress in this siege, which is only remarkable for a vain attempt to blow up the rock, by means of a mine placed under Willis's and the Queen's batteries, and for the cir-

cumstance of the Duke of Wharton serving as a volunteer in the Spanish army.

When his Majesty ascended the throne, the British ministry consisted of the following great personages, viz. Sir Robert Walpole, K. G. First Lord of the Treasury, and Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer; the Duke of Newcastle, and Lord Viscount Townshend, Secretaries of State; the Duke of Devonshire, President of the Council; Lord Trevor, Lord Privy Seal, and the Earl of Berkeley, First Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty, the other commissioners at that board being, Sir John Jennings, knight, John Cockburn, Esq. William Chetwynd, Esq. Sir John Norris, Sir Charles Wager, knights, and Sir George Oxenden, bart. Lord Carteret, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, was occasionally consulted.

The affairs of this year, 1727, are briefly pursued to the beginning of 1728, when his majesty met a new parliament, which he had called on the 23d of January. The substance of the king's speech on that occasion, with what was done in consequence by parliament, is recorded, and the change that had taken place in the political balance of Europe described. The parliament meets again in 1730: the king makes a speech, and announces a pacification that he had made with Spain, the terms of that treaty are related. The king's speech to parliament in every subsequent year, with the principal transactions in parliament, and chief occurrences, domestic and foreign, are distinctly and faithfully set forth. It is in 1735-6-7, that the naval and military memoirs properly commence, when Sir John Norris was sent with a powerful squadron to the assistance of the king of Portugal, and admiral Haddock with a fleet to the Mediterranean.

In 1740 parliament meets, a vote of thanks to admiral Vernon is passed, and supplies are granted. Commodore Anson sails with a fleet to the South Seas, against the Spaniards; an expedition is set on foot under lord Cathcart, the French fleet sails; admiral Vernon bombards the city of Carthagena, and takes Chagre. A rencontre takes place

place between the English fleet, under Sir Chaloner Ogle, and some French ships of war in the West Indies, General Oglethorpe, governor of Georgia, attacks Florida, but is obliged to retire; certain transactions are then related which passed at and near home.

In 1741, great debates are carried on in parliament; nevertheless, the supplies are granted; Sir John Norris goes twice at the head of a fleet to the coast of Spain. Various proceedings are described in the West-Indies. Carthage is attacked, but the siege raised. Admiral Vernon sends in the Galicia prize to batter the city of Carthage. The fleet and army return to Jamaica, and afterwards fail on a fruitless expedition against St. Jago de Cuba. Next the proceedings of admiral Haddock in the Mediterranean are related; a rencontre happens between part of his fleet and some French ships of war near Cadiz; after which, we have an account of transactions at and near home, and, among others, of the dissolution of the old, and the calling of a new parliament.

In 1742 Sir Robert Walpole, created earl of Orford, resigns his high office. A new administration is formed; and the necessary supplies are granted by parliament. Our author from the cabinet proceeds to the field of action, and gives an account of an intended expedition against Panama, which was abandoned, and other schemes in the West-Indies. Captain Christopher Middleton attempts to find a north-west passage to Asia. Commodore Lestock relieves admiral Haddock in the Mediterranean, where the chief command in naval affairs is vested in vice admiral Matthews, who dispatches commodore Martin with a squadron of ships of war, in order to oblige the king of Naples, who as manifestly as naturally took part with the Spaniards, to sign a neutrality during the course of the war. To this transaction, Mr. Beatson introduces himself, in the true his-

torical manner, by precluding some important and interesting circumstances.

We come now to relate a transaction of very great importance; a transaction which, small as it may appear to some, it is yet generally believed, has been the source of two bloody and expensive wars between Spain and Great Britain. His Sicilian Majesty having entered fully into the views of the Spanish Court, had marched a large body of his troops to the assistance of his brother Don Philip. To prevent so powerful a reinforcement from joining the Spanish army was deemed the most effectual way of serving our ally the Queen of Hungary. In order to accomplish this point, Admiral Matthews detached Commodore Martin with a small squadron, accompanied with three bomb-ketches, to Naples, with orders to the commodore to endeavour to persuade his Sicilian Majesty to withdraw his troops from the Spanish army, and to sign a declaration of neutrality during the present war. In case of a refusal to these demands, the commodore was ordered to lay his majesty's capital in ashes. The squadron arrived in the Bay of Naples on the 19th of August, and came to an anchor in a line before the city. When the intention of this visit became known, the consternation into which Naples was thrown is not to be described, for the Neapolitans had a greater dread of the British thunder than of the most furious irruption of their neighbour, Mount Vesuvius; well knowing that the intercessions of St. Januarius could have no influence to assuage the fury of the former, whatever he might do with the latter.

Before the squadron came to an anchor, Mr. Allen, the British Consul at Naples, went on board the commodore, by desire of the Duke de Montcallegre, his Sicilian Majesty's minister, to know whether the squadron came as friends or enemies, the appearance seeming, as he said, hostile; but that his Sicilian Majesty would be glad to receive them as friends, desiring nothing so much as the amity of his Britannic Majesty. Mr. Allen having communicated this to Commodore Martin, he was then informed what was the intent of the squadron being sent thither; and that he had in charge a message from Admiral Matthews, to be delivered in the king's name, to his Sicilian Majesty, the purport of which was—"That his Britannic Majesty being in alliance with the Queen of Hungary and the King of Sardinia, and the King of the Two Sicilies having joined his forces with those of Spain, in declared war with England, to invade the Queen of Hungary's dominions, contrary to all treaties; he,

"the commodore, was sent to demand, "that his Sicilian Majesty do forthwith "withdraw his troops from acting in conjunction with those of Spain; and that "his Majesty should promise not to give "them any further assistance of any kind "whatever." Captain de l'Angle was charged with this message; and the commodore desired the consul to accompany the captain as his interpreter.

They were landed, and went to the secretary's office at five o'clock. The king was then at church, and was not to return till six. The Duke of Montcallegre received the message, and told them, that when the king returned he would give the answer. Accordingly, at eight o'clock, the Duke of Montcallegre came down from the king in council, and told them, the demand would be complied with, and is writing, as required: but he desired to have some answer, also in writing, importing, That, on compliance with the requisitions made by the British commodore, no hostilities should be committed on their side. They then returned on board with General Bourq, who was sent from his Sicilian Majesty, to endeavour to persuade the commodore to acquiesce with this request. But he answered that his orders were absolute, and did not authorise him to do so; and that he expected a compliance in half an hour's time, or, at farthest, an hour, after the consul and captain's being sent on shore. The Duke of Montcallegre then desired that he might insert in his letter, "That, upon the consul and captain's assurances, by word of mouth, that no hostilities should be committed, his Sicilian Majesty did promise," &c. Captain de l'Angle desired the consul to tell the duke, that he apprehended the commodore would not agree to that condition. Upon which, the duke desired the consul to assure the commodore that, if he objected to it, it should be left out; and that the substance of the letter being fully what was required, he hoped it would be sufficient for the present. It was two hours passed midnight when the consul returned on board; and the commodore was so far satisfied, as to promise he would not commence any hostilities, upon the assurances given him by the consul, that any thing he objected to in the form would be altered: and, accordingly, in the morning, another letter was wrote in the exact words required: and, upon receipt of it, the commodore ordered his Squadron to prepare for sea; and he sailed in the forenoon of the 21st.

The following is a translation of the letter to Captain William Martin, commander of the English Squadron:

"Sir, Naples, Aug. 20, 1743, N. S.
"The King had already resolved, and

"given orders, that his troops, which "are joined with those of Spain, should "withdraw, in order to the defence of "his own dominions. His Majesty "commands me to promise you, in his "name, that he will forthwith repeat "his orders, that his troops, withdrawing from the Romagna, where "they are at present, shall immediately return into this kingdom; and "that he will not, in any manner whatsoever, either aid or assist those of "Spain any more in the present war in "Italy.

"The Marquis of Salas.
"Duke of Montcallegre."

His Sicilian Majesty could not but feel, in the most sensible manner, the humiliating terms he was compelled to submit to, and that too in the capital of his own dominions, which rendered those terms still more irksome, and lessened his consequence among the European powers. No wonder, then, when he became King of Spain, that he should have remembered the unwelcome visit paid him by Commodore Martin, and have used all the means in his power to ruin the naval superiority of Great Britain.

From naval and military operations, in the West-Indies and Mediterranean, our author is brought round to transactions at and near home: and from an account of the meeting of parliament, the granting of supplies, and a promotion of admirals, he returns, in 1743, to the proceedings in the West-Indies. In this manner Mr. Beatson, somewhat in the clear, distinct, and comprehensive manner of Dr. Henry, in his History of Great Britain, carries on his work to our times, tracing the connection between foreign and domestic politics, the influence of both on the origin, progress, and course of war; and the re-action of the various events of war on public counsels. A spirit of order and regularity, like that of an Encyclopedia, runs through the whole of this comprehensive and useful work. Every thing is arranged under its proper head, distinctly marked, so that its extreme minuteness in many instances, can never disgust, as every reader knows the subject on which he wishes for particular information.

A VIN.

A VINDICATION OF THE RIGHT
HONOURABLE EDMUND BURKE'S
REFLECTIONS ON THE REVOLU-
TION IN FRANCE, in Answer to
all his Opponents. Debrett. 1791.

THIS vindication is written in so lively and ingenious a manner, that we were more than half inclined to be of opinion that it was written by Mr. Burke himself. The same alertness of thought, the same dexterity in shifting his ground, the same boldness of imagery, and, almost the same contempt of his adversaries. But we have been informed, that this is the production of a young Irish barrister: nor is it to be supposed that Mr. Burke, though he can put himself in any shape, would speak of himself in this manner.

I am prostrate before talents. I am prostrate before worth. My admiration of Mr. Burke, amounts almost to enthusiasm. My involuntary praises of him have, by their frequency and sincerity, almost worked themselves in among the habits of my life. If there be greatness and virtue among men, Mr. Burke is, in my mind, great and virtuous—my confidence in his talents, and his honour, is unbounded. Were the government of the country, in which I lived, entrusted to his care, I should have no political anxieties: I could almost dispense with my right of thinking for myself, on the means of being politically free, and of course, politically happy. Should Mr. Burke but chance to read this book, and then not quarrel with its title—I ask no more—I am satisfied—I am recompensed.

This sally of silly and uninformed enthusiasm, ought to console the writers against Mr. Burke's Reflections, for many brisk onsets and flings they have received at the hands of this animated writer.

RIGHTS OF MAN. *Being an Answer to Mr. Burke's Attack on the French Revolution.* By Thomas Paine, Secretary for Foreign Affairs to Congress in the American war, and Author of the work intitled, Common Sense.

THE strong and masterly reasoning of the author of Common Sense,

opposed to the flimsy declamation of Mr. Burke, may be compared to the breaking a fly upon a wheel. But as Mr. Burke's specious work contains some poison, which may have an effect on weak minds, it may be necessary to apply an antidote to it.

Mr. Paine has dedicated his work to General Washington, and in a preface to the English reader, gives us the following interesting anecdote:

"When I came to France, in the spring of 1787, the Archbishop of Thoulouse was then Minister, and at that time highly esteemed. I became much acquainted with the private Secretary of that Minister, a man of an enlarged, benevolent heart; and found, that his sentiments and my own perfectly agreed with respect to the madness of war, and the wretched impolicy of two nations, like England and France, continually worrying each other, to no other end than that of a mutual increase of burdens and taxes. That I might be assured I had not misunderstood him, nor he me, I put the substance of our opinions into writing, and sent it to him, subjoining a request, that if I should see among the people of England, any disposition to cultivate a better understanding between the two nations, than had hitherto prevailed, how far I might be authorized to say, that the same disposition prevailed on the part of France? He answered me by letter, in the most unreserved manner, and that not for himself only, but for the Minister, with whose knowledge the letter was declared to be written.

"I put this letter into the hands of Mr. Burke, almost three years ago, and left it with him, where it still remains; hoping, and at the same time naturally expecting, from the opinion I had conceived of him, that he would find some opportunity of making a good use of it, for the purpose of removing those errors and prejudices, which two neighbouring nations, from the want of knowing each other,

"other, had entertained, to the injury of both.

"When the French revolution broke out, it certainly afforded to Mr. Burke an opportunity of doing some good, had he been disposed to it; instead of which, no sooner did he see the old prejudices wearing away, than he immediately began sowing the seeds of a new inveteracy, as if he were afraid that England and France would cease to be enemies."

This needs no comment.

Mr. Paine first remarks on the indecent language Mr. Burke has made use of: "There is scarcely," says he, "an epithet of abuse to be found in the English language with which Mr. Burke has not loaded the French nation, and the National Assembly." This is certainly true, and we rejoice in it, for it is undoubtedly a fact, that there is no surer sign of a bad cause than indecent anger.

Mr. Paine next proceeds to justify Dr. Price from Mr. Burke's misrepresentation, and then shews clearly that no legislature can possess power to bind posterity; and that all the power of deceased legislators, arises only from consent of the living. "Every generation," says he, "must be competent to all the purposes which its occasions require. It is the living and not the dead that are to be accommodated. When man ceases to be, his power and wants cease with him, and having no longer any participation in this world, he has no longer any authority in directing who shall be its governors, nor how it shall be governed."

After having combated Mr. Burke's arguments on this head very successfully, Mr. Paine adverts to Mr. Burke's assertion, that the French had rebelled against a mild and lawful monarch, and proves that the French revolted not against the King, but the tyranny which had been established for many reigns, and from which the benevolent temper of Lewis XVI. could not secure his people after his death, nor even during his

life, as the system of tyranny which prevailed, had pervaded every part of the state.

After this follows the account of the taking of the Bastille, and the transactions of the 5th and 6th of October, which are so admirably related, that we could not refrain from giving them a place in the body of our work.

Mr. Paine next proceeds to Mr. Burke's ridiculous attempt to ridicule the Rights of Man, proves that man has his rights; his own words must speak for him in this place:

"The duty of man is not a wilderness of turnpike gates, through which he is to pass by tickets from one to the other. It is plain and simple, and consists but of two points. His duty to God, which every man must feel; and with respect to his neighbour, to do as he would be done by. If those to whom power is delegated do well, they will be respected; if not, they will be despised: and with regard to those to whom no power is delegated, but who assume it, the rational world can know nothing of them.

"Hitherto we have spoken only (and that but in part) of the natural rights of man. We have now to consider the civil rights of man, and to shew how the one originates out of the other. Man did not enter into society to become worse than he was before, nor to have less rights than he had before, but to have those rights better secured. His natural rights are the foundation of all his civil rights. But in order to pursue this distinction with more precision, it will be necessary to mark the different qualities of natural and civil rights.

"A few words will explain this. Natural rights are those which appertain to man in right of his existence. Of this kind are all the intellectual rights, or rights of the mind, and also all those rights of acting as an individual for his own comfort and happiness, which are not injurious to the natural rights of others.—Civil rights are those

" which appertain to man in right of his being a member of society.—

" Every civil right has for its foundation some natural right pre-existing in the individual, but to which his individual power is not, in all cases, sufficiently competent. Of this kind are all those which relate to security and protection.

" From this short review, it will be easy to distinguish between that class of natural rights which man retains after entering into society, and those which he throws into common stock, as a member of society.

" The natural rights which he retains, are all those in which the power to execute is as perfect in the individual as the right itself.— Among this class, as is before mentioned, are all the intellectual rights, or rights of the mind: consequently, religion is one of those rights. The natural rights which are not retained, are all those in which, though the right is perfect in the individual, the power to execute them is defective. They answer not his purpose. A man, by natural right, has a right to judge in his own cause; and so far as the right of the mind is concerned, he never surrenders it: But what availeth it him to judge, if he has not power to redress? He therefore deposits this right in the common stock of society, and takes the arm of society, of which he is a part, in preference and in addition to his own. Society grants him nothing. Every man is a proprietor in society, and draws on the capital as a matter of right.

" From those premises, two or three certain conclusions will follow.

" First, That every civil right grows out of a natural right; or, in other words, is a natural right exchanged.

" Secondly, That civil power, properly considered as such, is made up of the aggregate of that class of the natural rights of man, which becomes defective in the in-

dividual in point of power, and answers not his purpose; but when collected to a focus, becomes competent to the purpose of every one.

" Thirdly, That the power produced from the aggregate of natural rights, imperfect in power in the individual, cannot be applied to invade the natural rights which are retained in the individual, and in which the power to execute is as perfect as the right itself.

" We have now, in a few words, traced man from a natural individual to a member of society, and shewn, or endeavoured to shew, the quality of the natural rights retained, and of those which are exchanged for civil rights. Let us now apply those principles to governments.

" In casting our eyes over the world, it is extremely easy to distinguish the governments which have arisen out of society, or out of the social compact, from those which have not; but to place this in a clearer light than what a single glance may afford, it will be proper to take a review of the several sources from which governments have arisen, and on which they have been founded.

" They may be all comprehended under three heads. First, Superstition. Secondly, Power. Thirdly, the common interest of society, and the common rights of man.

" The first was a government of priesthood, the second of conquerors, and the third of reason.

" When a set of artful men pretended, through the medium of oracles, to hold intercourse with the Deity, as familiarly as they now march up the back-stairs in European courts, the world was completely under the government of superstition. The oracles were consulted, and whatever they were made to say, became the law: and this sort of government lasted as long as this sort of superstition lasted.

[To be continued.]

POETRY.

P O E T R Y.

CONTENTMENT.

FAREWEL, aspiring thoughts, no more
My soul shall quit the peaceful shore,
To plow Ambition's main;
Fallacious as the harlot's kiss,
It promises uncertain bliss,
And gives us certain pain.

A beauteous prospect first it shews,
Which while we gaze more tempting grows,
And charms the wandering sight;
But soon, too soon, alas! 'tis lost—
And all our mighty plans are cross'd—
Sunk into endless night.

Midst folly, misery, and pain,
We ramble on from scene to scene,
By flatt'ring Hope betray'd;
I'm weary of the painful chase—
Let others run this endless race,
To catch a flying shade.

Let others boast their usefess wealth;
Have I not happiness and health?
Which riches cannot give:
Let fools then after honours soar,
And, changing liberty for pow'r,
In golden shackles live;

'Tis time, at length, I should be wife,
'Tis time to seek substantial joys;
Joys out of Fortune's pow'r:
Wealth, titles, dignities, and fame,
Are toys the blind capricious dame
Takes from us ev'ry hour.

Come, white-rob'd Virtue, fill my breast,
And bring Content, thy daughter, dress'd
In ever-smiling charms:
Let sacred Friendship too, attend,
A friendship worthy of my friend,
Such as my Lælius warms.

With these I'll in my bosom make
A bulwark Fortune cannot shake,
Though all her storms arise;
Look down and pity gilded slaves,
Despise ambition's worthless knaves,
And with the fools were wise.

North Shields. THOMAS LEYBOURN.

MIDNIGHT THOUGHTS.

IN affliction's gayless night,
When all is black despair;
And every earthly comfort flies,
Redress is found in pray'r.

Enthron'd in light, th' Almighty hears
The suppliant's plaintive cry;
Mercy with olive branch descends,
And whispers, "Peace is nigh."
Vol. VI.

"Return to virtue, fear thy God,
"Be humble, and you'll find
"Comfort shall cheer thy troubl'd breast,
"And Hope illumine thy mind.

"Pride is the source of every woe
"Inflicted on the soul;
"Relying on herself, she spurns
"Direction and controul.

"Then, wandering far in error's path,
"Her crimes enormous rise;
"Justice at length the wretch o'ertakes,
"A spectacle he dies.

"But Wisdom's ways are e'er secure,
"No dangers lurk unseen;
"Her votaries have a sacred joy
"That gilds life's varying scene."

S. G.

SONNET TO WISDOM.

FAIR emblem of the great Eternal Cause!
I woo thee, Wisdom. With irradiate
beam
Illumine my soul, bid each fantastic
dream

Vanish, and by thine everlasting laws
Teach me to mark those tracks, where
meteors glow,
Where endless systems form'd by breath
divine,

Through heav'n's blue vault in floods of
glory shine.

Nor e'er be absent—thro' this vale of
woe

Conduct my wandering steps, and guide
my soul

Freed from "this mortal coil" to realms
of day,

When death's chill dews have quenched
the vital ray;

Where never-ceasing tides of pleasure roll;
Where near the living throne bright
angels sing,

And wake to raptures high the golden
string.

MORAL REFLECTIONS UPON A HIGH MOUNTAIN.

YON height, o'ershadowing these humble
plains,

With no soft passion fills the gazing swains:
It's lab'ring steep, a harsh, ungrateful soil,
Withholds fair plenty, antedating toil:
Haply the goat may find a scanty fare,
And wild fow'rs "waste upon the desert
air:"

Lost in its torrent, lashing loud along,
No sweet meander murmurs in the song;
While Winter broods upon its parent face,
And Desolation triumphs o'er the place:
Such is the dignity th' ambitious know,
Pre-eminence, how nearly yok'd with woe!

R 1

This,

This, all the merely great can e'er enjoy,
Tho' life for this too short they oft employ !
Thus moving pity, while they tempt the
sight,
High above all, but wretched by their
height.

Dec. 1790. W. HAMILTON REID.

LAST TRIBUTE TO A DOG.

Omnes una manet nox.

HOR. L. I. Od. 28.

I.

WHEN sterling worth, when merit long
approv'd,
Pay the last debt to rig'rous nature due;
What heart so hard that can remain un-
mov'd ?

What eye that can refrain a tear or two ?

II.

Oh Buff, deserving of a better fate !
For ev'ry virtue, ev'ry grace canine,
(Could these, alas ! but have prolong'd thy
date)

Truth, honesty, et cæ't'ra, all were
thine.

III.

* Wood-street beheld thy rising worth with
joy,

Of all her dogs the leader and the
head,

Great was thy courage, watchful was
thine eye,

A foe to strangers, and to thieves a
dread.

IV.

Full oft thy voice has spread the loud
alarm,

With open mouth full oft I've heard
thee roar,

To warn thy master of approaching harm,
And bid him watch who entered at the
door.

V.

Yet what, alas ! could all thy virtues do ?
Could they from death preserve thy
guiltless head ?

Fate gave the word, th' unerring arrow
flew,

And Buff, poor Buff, is number'd with
the dead.

His master saw him die, and tears of
sorrow shed !

VI.

Then weep ye dogs of Wood-street, weep
around,

Indulge your sorrows in a stream of
woe ;

Let ev'ry house your doleful cries re-
sound,

For Buff is gone where *shortly all must*
go.

Horseton.

T. DUTTON.

* The Subject of this Elegy lived in a shop in that street.

FEMALE EXCELLENCE, TO MELISSA.

*Beauties in vain their pretty eyes may roll,
Charms strike the sense, but merit wins the
soul.*

POPE.

UNVARNISH'D truths I would impart,
Nor please by flattery's fulsome art.

The tear that glistens in the eye,
The tender sympathetic sigh,

Display the feelings of a mind,
Possess'd of sentiment refin'd.

The loveliest ornaments of youth
Are filial duty, goodness, truth :

These far outshine the brilliant's rays,
And merit most exalted praise ;

Let vain coquets on form depend,
Be dupes to every seeming friend,

When beauty's transient reign is o'er,
Nor sops admire nor fools adore :

But sense and temper still can charm,
And wrinkled age of pow'r disarm ;

So shines Melissa, gen'rous maid,
Upon whose cheek the roses fade ;

Who, if her parent feel a pain,
Affection throbs in ev'ry vein,

Silent becomes the favourite lyre,
Nor prose, nor song a joy inspire :

Thy virtues claim the rapt'rous lay ;
To thee, will genius homage pay,

E'en at the palid stroke of death,
Will thee applaud with fault'ring breath.

Islington.

S. G.

L I N E S

ON VIEWING A SUBTERRANEAN PASSAGE
IN A CHURCH, IN NORTHAMPTON-
SHIRE.

Serius aut citius sedem properamus ad unum.

OVID.

TO these dark mansions of the dead,
By musing contemplation led,

Assisted by the taper's light
Dread scenes affect the human sight :

Innumerable skulls appear !
The King of Terrors reigneth here.

All these were once endow'd with thought,
Some might with sense and wit be fraught.

The vacant shell alone remains
That held perhaps the sage's brains.

This might have been some beauty's head,
The lilies and the roses fled !

The coral lip, the sparkling eye,
And hair that with the jet might vie,

All these perchance it once might boast,
Have been the Circle's fav'rite toast.

Nor sense nor beauty e'er can be,
Exempted from mortality :

How vain is pride ! Ah, what can save
From the cold caverns of the grave ?

Islington.

S. G.

MONTHLY REGISTER.

PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS.

IN the House of Commons, on Wednesday, Feb. 9, Sir Charles Bunbury called the attention of the House to the subject of transporting convicts to Botany-Bay. He said he wished to have the assistance, advice, or information of the Servants of the Crown upon the subject. He made many observations upon the present mode of disposing of offenders, and also upon the increase of their number. He concluded with moving,

"That there be laid before the House an account of the number of convicts sent to New South-Wales.

"Also, an account of the number of those now under sentence of transportation, and intended to be sent in the ship which has now orders for sailing upon that expedition.

"Also an account of the expenses already incurred upon that occasion, as far as it can be made up."

Mr. Jekyll doubted whether the plan of sending convicts to this place, would be adequate to the purpose for which it was settled that a colony should be sent there. But as rumours had gone abroad, that the wisdom of it was doubted, as it was reported that the climate was unhealthy, and the soil barren, he hoped the King's Ministers would not object to the proposed enquiry.

Mr. Pitt assented to these motions, upon the ground of giving all possible information on the subject. But as there was no place already discovered better adapted for the transportation of convicts; as the plan had already sustained the expence incident to its establishment, and as the persons to be sent thither could not be deemed objects of any particular favour, so as to interrupt the common course and exercise of the executive power, he saw no reason for altering the determination of the King's Ministers respecting the intended transportation of these convicts.

Sir Charles Bunbury then moved for an account of all the charges incurred in consequence of the civil and military establishment at this settlement, as far as it can be made up.

Mr. Burke observed, that the military establishment in this place must be encouraged, for it was both for the coercion and security of the colonists, and therefore he hoped a day would be appointed for its consideration.

The motion was then put and carried.

The order of the day for the Committee on the petition for Carlisle election was discharged, and appointed for the 22d of this month.

For the borough of Bodmin Mr. Rose made the same motion, and the Committee was appointed for the 17th of this month.

The bill to provide for the employment of convicts in penitentiary houses, being brought forward,

Mr. Powys moved that the Speaker do leave the Chair.

A short debate took place, in which Mr. Mainwaring, and several other Hon. Gentlemen observed, that it would be proper to allow further time.

Mr. Powys answered all the objections stated against the bill. It had passed both Houses last year; but a short amendment having been introduced by the Lords, and that House, considering it as a money bill, rejected it on account of the amendment.

The question being put, there appeared
For the Speaker leaving the Chair, 37
Against it, — 17

Majority 20

The House accordingly went into a Committee, but there not being forty Members, an adjournment took place of course.

In the House of Commons, on Thursday, Feb. 10, the following Members were chosen a Committee to determine the merits of the Poole election:

John Pitt, Esq.	Paul Benfield, Esq.
J. Martin, Esq.	Francis Dickens, Esq.
L. Darrel, Esq.	Ed. Lascelles, Esq.
G. Crawford, Esq.	Hon. John Hope.
Jer. Cruchly, Esq.	W. P. Poulett, Esq.
H. Barlow, Esq.	J. Sutton, Esq.
R. Milbank, Esq.	

NOMINEES.

Ch. Long, Esq. | Lord Carysfort.

Adjourned.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, Feb. 11, leave of absence was given to Mr. Pelham, a Member of the Oakhampton Committee, on special business, and the Committee, on motion, are permitted to adjourn, at their rising on Saturday, to Tuesday, at ten o'clock.

Alderman Curtis moved, that an account be laid before the House of all the seizures made by the officers of customs, of the

R 12

grain

grain attempted to be exported and imported against law, the amount of each seizure, and the quantity prosecuted to condemnation, and also the quantity restored for the last twelve years. Ordered accordingly.

Mr. Pelham moved, that the order of the day, for taking the Corn bill into consideration, should be read, and made some general observations on the nature of the bill. He said, that while it had in its contemplation the supplying of the country more abundantly in corn, it was in fact repugnant to the encouragement of its agriculture. The natural consequences that must arise from such a regulation, were to make us dependent on other nations for a supply, which was placing the kingdom in a most perilous situation, and he was convinced that it would be much better to leave her dependent on her own resources, as the best surety against a scarcity.

The order was then discharged, and the further consideration of the bill was deferred.

Mr. Moreton, from the East-India House, presented a supplement to the statement, previously laid on the table, of a state of the forces in India.

Mr. Bassard moved, that copies of the treaties made between Sir Archibald Campbell, the Nabob of Arcot, and the Rajah of Tanjore, be laid before the House, and the subsequent proceedings thereon.

Mr. Francis moved, that copies of the letters and correspondence between the Government of Madras, the Nabob of Arcot, and the Rajah of Tanjore, be laid on the table, relative to the Government of Madras having assumed the direction of the Carnatic, and the revenues of the Rajah of Tanjore.

Also copies of the letters which passed between Messrs. Monkhouse, Cockburne, and Campbell, proposing the contract for carriage bullocks, down to the latest period.

Which motions were severally agreed to.

Sir Charles Could moved for leave to bring in a bill for the punishment of Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better payment of the army in their quarters. Granted.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, Feb. 14, the order of the day was read for the re-consideration of the writ of error of Gibson against Minet, Johnson, and others. The proposal to reverse the judgment was objected to by Lord Kenyon, who argued against the propriety of it in a very able speech.

The Lord Chancellor differed in opinion with Lord Kenyon, and gave his reasons

for thinking the judgment ought to be reversed.

Lord Loughborough coincided with Lord Kenyon as to the propriety of affirming the judgment.

The question was then put, and the judgment ordered to be affirmed.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, Feb. 14,

Mr. Mitford gave notice, that on the first open day, it was his intention to move for leave to bring in a bill for the relief of many of his Majesty's suffering subjects, the Roman Catholics.

Mr. Burke rose to follow up the resolution of the House, on a former day, that the trial of Mr. Hastings was pending, with a motion for proceeding therein. He congratulated the House, that by the resolution they had come to, they had maintained their invaluable right, and decided, that not the Crown, or any other power, could stop an impeachment commenced by them. He was confident the virtue of the House would not rest in its professions, but be shewn in its actions. He understood from reports out of doors, that the propriety of proceeding was to be contested; he considered that such contention would depend upon two points, first, whether the charges were true; and secondly, whether the person prosecuted was a fit object for the notice of the House. He said, if protraction was admitted as a substantial reason for putting an end to a trial, he who committed the greatest crimes would be the surest of an acquittal, and by the House so deciding, mankind would be delivered over to the oppression of their governors; provinces would be devoted to their plunder, and treasures to their disposal. Upon a former debate, an Hon. and Learned Gentleman (Mr. Erskine) had lamented that the trial had lasted three years; but he would ask that Gentleman, who was an advocate for measuring the length of trials, whether there were hour-glasses to measure the grievances of mankind; or whether those who confined their ideas to a *nisi prius* cause, were better calculated to ascertain what ought to be the length of an impeachment, than a rabbit, who breeds six times in a year, was to judge of the time proper for the gestation of an elephant. The Right Honourable Gentleman then went into an argument to prove that the perseverance of the Managers in this impeachment could not have malice for its foundation. He shewed that the false compassion, endeavoured to be infused by some Gentlemen, aimed a stroke at every moral virtue, by counter-acting justice, which, if suffered, would occasion an irreparable injury to mankind. It was not fair, he said, in those who contended against the length of time con-

samed

sumed in the impeachment, to urge that it had been continued for three years; for the Managers were not answerable for the adjournments, prorogations, or dissolutions of that House. He wished Gentlemen to recollect that causes in that House had lasted much longer, and that an election committee had continued for ninety days. The Right Honourable Gentleman then entered into a long detail of the difficulties that had been thrown in the way of the impeachment, and dwelt particularly upon the Indian interest which had penetrated into every department of the Constitution, and upon the confined prejudice of the profession of the gentlemen of the law; the latter led him to the quotation of a number of precedents, from Richard the Second, to George the Second, to prove that the Law of Parliament was superior to the Civil, the Canon, or the Common Law.—He said, he believed that seven days at most would conclude the charge of pensions, contracts, and allowances. In compliance to the times, rather than to his inclination, he wished to conclude the impeachment with the next charge, viz. that of pensions, contracts, &c. He said he should offer two motions to the House, the first, That a speedy issue is desirable; and, secondly, That a Committee be appointed to carry on the impeachment. He concluded by moving, "That, in consideration of the length of time elapsed in the prosecution of Warren Hastings, Esq. it appears to this House to be proper, for the obtaining of substantial justice, that the Managers proceed no farther than in the charges on which they have closed their evidence, excepting only the charge of pensions, contracts, &c."

Col. M^r Leed wished to know upon what pretence the present motion was made, when the Right Honourable Gentleman's friend (Mr. Fox) on a former day had stated, that the motion would be to proceed in the impeachment.

Mr. Fox replied, that the motions of his Right Honourable Friend would be to such proceeding, and that the present was but preparatory.

Sir John Jervis was of opinion that before the House proceeded in the impeachment, they ought to have some explanation upon the present affairs of India, and particularly so, as he was given to understand that the system laid down by Mr. Hastings, was persevered in.

Mr. Miford would not, after the resolution of the right of the House to proceed, have objected to the naming of a Committee; but he considered it highly objectionable to impede the prosecution in any way, after such resolution, and should, therefore, oppose the motion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer considered this opposition of his Honourable and Learned Friend to be of no weight, as the House could not consistently vote the Managers, until they had first voted that there was ground to proceed, which they would do by adopting the motion submitted to them.

Mr. Miford spoke in explanation. He said he felt a peculiar degree of embarrassment; for when he was called upon to vote the right of the House to proceed, he was cautioned against giving his vote in opposition to the resolutions of a former House, and he was now called upon, by the same persons, to vote in opposition to the Resolutions of the former House, by agreeing to a motion to put an end to the impeachment, by quashing the last seventeen charges.

Mr. Baskard was confident that if the papers he had on a former day moved for, were before the house, the impeachment would no longer be persevered in. Had these papers been before the House, and a motion been made to proceed in the impeachment, he had intended to have moved an adjournment until these papers could have been fully considered; and he pledged himself that upon such consideration it would be proved, if the present House adopted the principles of the last, that the war in India was at an end, for India was lost.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer confessed, whatever the papers alluded to by the Honourable Gentleman might contain, they ought not, in his opinion, to have any influence upon the question before the House.

Mr. Baskard said, Mr. Hastings had been impeached for a breach of treaty for the purpose of raising money to carry on a war; from the papers he had moved for, he pledged himself to prove that Lord Cornwallis and General Meadows had done the same.

Mr. Fox said, the Honourable Gentleman's reasoning had not convinced him of the impropriety of an immediate proceeding, nor, he hoped, would it convince the House; for if Lord Cornwallis and General Meadows had violated the line laid down for them, it was the strongest possible reason for the House to proceed with every practicable dispatch.

Mr. Baskard was not surprised at the wish of the Opposition side of the House to proceed; he was of opinion, however, that it behoved Ministers to pause.

Mr. Dundas said, he felt no reason whatever to pause; the pledge of the Honourable Gentleman, so solemnly given, he was positive could never be redeemed.—He knew that every step taken by Lord Cornwallis, or by General Meadows, was warranted by treaties; and he imagined that

that the Honourable Gentleman, by conceiving otherwise, had gone rather upon the information of others, than upon a knowledge obtained from a perusal of the papers he had alluded to.

Mr. *Bastard* again rose, and alluding to part of Mr. Burke's speech, he declared his opinion to be, that instead of the trial lasting seven days longer, it would continue more than three years. In allusion to a former debate, in which he said a Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Burke) had charged him with having turned his coat, he begged to assure him he had not; that he had voted according to his conscience, in which conduct he gloried; he had voted for the impeachment, by uniting to the Right Honourable Gentleman's assertions, that Mr. Hastings had made Hindostan a desert, but time had proved, what the Journals of the House would prove, the contrary. He begged again to assure the Right Honourable Gentleman that he was no turn-coat, no turn-about, but that he should consider himself such, if he, after threatening a Minister with an impeachment, and declaring that he had the proofs in his pocket, should afterwards join that Minister, to secure himself the paymastership of the army; or if he had maintained a conduct that some called patriotic, but others rebellious, and should afterwards have written a book which gave the lie to all the actions of his life, and to all the doctrines he had ever asserted.

After several other Members had delivered their sentiments,

Mr. *Sumner* moved an adjournment, on which the House divided,

Noes,	231
Ayes,	26

Majority, 205

The question was then put upon Mr. Jekyll's motion,

Noes,	194
Ayes,	54

Majority 140

Mr. Burke's motion was carried without a division.

In the House of Commons, on Tuesday, Feb. 15, ballotted for a Committee to try the merits of the petition complaining of an undue election for the borough of Steyning.

The order of the day being read for committing the bill for regulating the employment of convicts, and other offenders,

Mr. *Vanittart* rose to object to the Speaker's leaving the Chair, because he conceived the object of the present bill was already attained by the act of the 24th of Geo. III. Several of the clauses of which being read,

Mr. *Pearcy* said, that undoubtedly the

act referred to did embrace some part of the bill; but his object for moving it to be referred to a Committee, was to propose some amendments, which would render it more perfect; after which he should move to have it printed.

After some further conversation, the bill went through a Committee, with amendments.

In the House of Commons, on Wednesday, Feb. 16, Mr. *Hobart* moved, That the Yarn bill, relating chiefly to Norfolk and Norwich, should be read a second time.

Lord *Carysfort* said, that before this bill should be allowed to pass, its consequences should be maturely considered. They affected the poorest and lowest order of the community, such, who, if they were aggrieved, as they were remote from application to the House of Commons, did not possess the means of redress. He stated this from a knowledge that the bill might be attended with bad consequences in that part of the country with which he was connected. He did not, however, mean to make opposition to the bill; he only wished, before it should be passed, to draw attention to its consequences, and suggest the necessity of a full and deliberate consideration.

Lord *Carysfort* brought up the report of the Committee on the Indemnity bill. Ordered.

Mr. *Popham* moved, "that the bill for the Poor's Laws should be read a second time, with a view to be committed. He suggested this day se'nnight as a day on which it might be taken into consideration by a Committee; but stated, that if any other day was wished for by Gentlemen who were interested in the bill, he had no objections.

The bill was accordingly read and committed.

Mr. *Baker* said, that this bill was of the greatest importance, and was therefore surprised that in the present thin state of the attendance of the House, it should have been read a second time. He thought it might with much more propriety have been reserved to a fuller attendance, in order to have afforded Gentlemen who were interested in its consequences an opportunity of examining its merits, and stating their objections.

Mr. *Popham* said, that he did not regard the present thin state of attendance as by any means an objection to the second reading of the bill. It was not necessary that it should have been reserved for a full House. It laid down no general principle, and only contained a number of particular regulations. Gentlemen would have an opportunity at a future stage of the bill, if they thought proper, to make their remarks, and state their objections.

Mr.

Mr. Jekyll said, that he could by no means agree with the Honourable Member, that the bill laid down no general principle. It seemed to him to establish a very great innovation, and ought to be brought forward in time, in order that the Gentlemen of the profession, of which he was a member, might have an opportunity of attending, in order, if necessary, to give their opinions before they should set out on the circuit.

The Speaker reminded the House that this was not the proper time for discussion.

Mr. Dundas gave notice of his intention to make a motion on the papers relative to the state of the military force in India.

The Speaker informed the House, that having received a certificate, signed by two Members, he had, conformably to an Act of Parliament of the 28th of his present Majesty, notified the death of G. Augustus Selwyn, late Member for the borough of Luggershall, in the county of Wilt, to the returning officer of the said borough, and caused the same to be published in the London Gazette.

A petition was read from the Honourable J. Thomas Townshend, praying to be admitted as a party in the room of the late George Augustus Selwyn before the Committee, which should be appointed to try the merits of the Luggershall election. Ordered.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer intimated his intention to bring forward a statement of the income and expenditure of the country for some years past, and of the comparative interest of the National Debt during each year, for the purpose of submitting them to the inspection of a Select Committee; and for this purpose he begged leave to move,

"That there be laid before the House an account of the net produce of the taxes paid into the Exchequer, under the heads of Customs, Excise, Stamps, and Incidents, from January the 6th, 1786, to January the 5th, 1791, distinguishing the produce of each year.

"An account of the net produce paid into the Exchequer, of the duties of Customs, from January the 6th, 1786, to January the 5th, 1791, distinguishing each year, and, as far as may be, the produce of every separate article, the duties on which shall have amounted to 1000*l.* or upwards.

"An account of the total net produce of the duties of Excise for the same period, distinguishing as in the preceding.

"An account of the total net produce of the duties on Stamps, distinguishing as in the preceding.

"An account of the total net produce of the duties on inhabited houses, under the 24th of Geo. III. paid over to the

Receiver-General of the Customs for the same period, distinguishing each year.

"An account of the net produce of the annual duties on Land and Malt in the years 1785-6-7-8-9 and 90, distinguishing each year and each tax, viz. The Land Tax from Lady-day to Lady-day, and the Malt from Midsummer to Midsummer.

"An account of the sums raised by Lottery in 1786-7-8-9 and 90, with the amount paid for prizes, and the charges of management.

"An account of all sums paid into the Exchequer, or applied to the public service from January 6, 1786, to January 5, 1791, not being part of the sums paid on account of the annual produce of the duties under the heads of Customs, Excise, Stamps, and Incidents, or of the annual Land and Malt Taxes, or of Lotteries.

"An account of the net produce of all duties imposed subsequent to January 6, 1786, specifying when the said duties severally commenced, and distinguishing the produce of each year, to January 5, 1791.

"An account of the sums granted by Parliament for the service of the Navy, in 1786-7-8-9 and 90, respectively; and also an account of the outstanding debt of the Navy on the 31st of December, in each of the said years.

"An account, shewing the amount of the sums granted by Parliament for the service of his Majesty's Land Forces in the years 1786-7-8-9 and 90, respectively; and also an account of the extraordinary expenses incurred and paid for the service of the Army in each of the said years.

"An account, shewing the amount of the sums granted by Parliament for the service of his Majesty's Ordnance in the years 1786-7-8-9 and 90 respectively; and also an account of the expenses incurred for services not provided for by Parliament in each of the said years.

"An account of the sums paid out of the produce of the Land Tax in each year, from the 6th day of January, 1786, to the 5th day of January, 1791, for the service of the militia.

"An account of the expense incurred for interest on Exchequer bills in the years 1786-7-8-9 and 90, respectively.

"An account of all expenses incurred under the head of Miscellaneous Services, in the years 1786-7-8-9 and 90, distinguishing each year and each article.

"An account of the amount of the Public Debts, as they stood on the 5th day of January, in the years 1786-7-8-9-90 and 91, respectively, with the annual interest, and other charges payable thereon.

"An account of the several charges on the aggregate and consolidated funds in the

the years 1786-7-8-9 and 90, respectively, inclusive of the interest on the public debt." And

"An account of the total amount of stock purchased by the Commissioners for reducing the National Debt, as the same stood on the 1st day of February, 1791, with the amount of the annual interest of the same; and also an account of the monies issued to the said Commissioners between the 5th day of July, 1786, and the 1st day of February, 1791."

And the said papers were severally ordered to be laid on the table.

The House ballotted, pursuant to the India Judicature act, for a Committee to try offences committed in India.

Mr. Rose moved, "That a Committee should be appointed to take into consideration the estimate of the clothing of the Militia down to the year 1790."

The order of the day was then read to resolve into a Committee of the whole House upon the Sugar bill. Ordered that this Committee be adjourned to Monday.

In the House of Lords, on Thursday, Feb. 17, a petition was presented by the Marquis of Abercorn, praying, that their Lordships would order certain original records, relative to the last general election of the Peers for Scotland, to be laid before the Committee of Privileges, for hearing the various petitions touching the said election.

Lord Cathcart gave notice, that on Monday next he should move the House to comply with the prayers of the said petitions.

The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod having announced a message from the House of Commons, the Lord Chancellor went to the bar; when Mr. Burke, attended by Mr. Fox and Mr. Pitt, and a great number of the Members, acquainted their Lordships, that the House of Commons were ready to proceed to make good the articles of impeachment preferred against Warren Hastings, Esq. and desiring that their Lordships would appoint a day for hearing the same.

The Commons having withdrawn, the Lord Chancellor read the message as delivered by Mr. Burke, and moved that their Lordships do send an answer by messengers of their own. Ordered.

Lord Greyville, after a short preface, in which he stated the importance of the subject, and the propriety of their Lordships being guided by the practice of their ancestors, moved, that a Committee be appointed to examine into precedents relative to proceedings in cases of impeachment, and to report the same to the House. Ordered.

In the House of Commons, on Thursday, Feb. 17,

Mr. Francis, after a short preface, moved, "That abstracts of such passages of Earl Cornwallis's letters to the presidency of Madras, as contained orders relative to the affair at present in dispute between the Rajah of Travancore and Tippoo Sultan, should lie on the table."

Mr. Dundas had no objection whatever to the production of any papers that could tend to the information of the House, but begged to know when the Honourable Member, who had moved for such a multitude of papers, intended to come forward with his motion.

Mr. Francis replied, that the Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Balford) who had moved for the former India papers, would make his motion on the first vacant day; which appeared on examination, to be Friday se'nnight.

Copies of the treaty between Sir Archibald Campbell, Governor of Madras, and the Nabob of Arcot, together with their correspondence on that subject, were laid upon the table.

Mr. Pitt observed, that the expence of printing so voluminous a parcel of papers would be very considerable, and ought to be avoided, except the Honourable member had some weighty reason to the contrary.

Mr. Balford replied, that in moving for those papers, he had no other object in view, than to prove that he had not rashly pledged himself to the House, when he asserted that the very measures for which Mr. Hastings was impeached and prosecuted, were pursued at this moment by Earl Cornwallis and General Meadows. He did not mean to blame the conduct of either of those gentlemen, nor indeed to censure the measures of India Government, either at home or abroad.

The Committee appointed to manage the impeachment against Warren Hastings, Esq. went in a body to the House of Lords, to acquaint them with the determination of the House of Commons on that subject.

Mr. Dundas moved for leave to bring in a bill "to alter and amend an act passed in the twenty-eighth year of his Majesty's reign, to empower Commissioners to augment the military force in the East-Indies," &c.

The Honourable Member urged the necessity of maintaining at present a respectable force in that country. If the event of the war, said he, is as successful as our officers there assure us it must be, we shall soon have an opportunity of reducing very considerably our military establishment in that country; but, as that success would depend very much on the vigour of our exertions at this moment, he proposed the following augmentation of our European force:

Two hundred and forty-five artillery
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to manage Hastings, e of Lords, termination at subject. to bring in act passed Majesty's ers to sug- East-Ind-

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men, including commissioned officers, well disciplined, and completely trained. An addition of 90 private men to our European regiment of cavalry. An augmentation of 1560 private men to the Madras establishment, 540 to that of Bengal, and 200 men to that of Bombay, amounting to 2990 private men, which, added to 245 artillery, made in all an augmentation of 2635 Europeans. This was a very considerable augmentation of force, and, at the same time, extremely economical; for as it consisted entirely of private men, who were to be added to the several corps, a very great expence in officers was saved.

The motion was then put, and carried.

The Committee of Impeachment returned from the House of Lords; and Mr. Burke, at the Bar, acquainted the speaker, that they had delivered the message of the House of Commons; and that the Lords informed them, that they would return an answer by their own messengers.

The Committee appointed to decide the merits of the Bodmin election were called over.

Major Scott rose to move, " That the papers on the table, containing copies of the treaties between Sir Archibald Campbell and the Nabob of Arcot, together with an account of the reasons given for

depriving him of his possessions, be laid upon the table "

Nobody appearing to second this motion, Mr. Dundas rose to assure the Honourable Member, that if his intention in producing those papers, was to criminate the conduct of Government, either at home or abroad, he was ready to second his motion with all his heart. But that if he meant merely to take up the time of the House on an affair which they had already discussed and decided, he would oppose the motion with all his force.

Major Scott contended that the papers moved for would clearly prove what an Honourable Member (Mr. Balford) had asserted on a former day, that the maxims of policy which Mr. Hastings had pursued were the very same which Government in India had still found it necessary to follow.

Mr. Fox could not help rising to correct a mistake of the Honourable Member who spoke last; he had asserted, that the question of discretion had not been debated; but surely the Hon. Gentleman's memory must be short indeed, not to remember that he, and several other Gentlemen, had endeavoured to make the most of the question of discretion on Monday last.

Mr. Dundas moved that the House adjourn. Agreed.

THEATRICAL INTELLIGENCE.

OPERA.—The performances at the Faneion still continue with unabating success.

The Managers of the King's Theatre, in the Haymarket, not being able to procure permission to perform operas, have opened their theatre with a mixed species of entertainment, consisting of music and dancing. The singers appeared on the stage without characteristic dresses. Signora Davis among these shone with most relief. Dances were also introduced, in which Mons. Vestris, Mademoiselle Hillegberg, and Masson, exerted themselves much to the satisfaction of the audience, particularly in the ballet of Orpheus and Eurydice. The scenery is wonderfully fine, and well managed, particularly the scene of the Elysian Fields, where, by means of lights placed behind gauze, the figures on the stage assume the appearance of aerial beings.

At Drury-Lane nothing new has been presented. Mrs. Siddons has made her appearance three nights to crowded houses.

At Covent-Garden, a farce from the pen of O'Keefe, called Modern Antiques; or, The Merry Mourners, has afforded the lovers of laughter much amusement.

VOL. VI.

The characters are:

Cockletope,	Mr. Quick,
Frank,	Mr. Munden.
Hearty,	Mr. Powell.
Jocj,	Mr. Blanchard.
Napkin,	Mr. Wilson.
Thomas,	Mr. Thompson.
Mrs. Cockletope,	Mrs. Mattocks.
Mrs. Camomile,	Miss Chapman.
Belinda,	Mrs. Harlowe.
Flounce,	Mrs. Rock.
Nan,	Mrs. Crofs.
Betty,	Miss Brangen.

Plot in a farce is seldom looked for. The main intent of this little piece is to raise a laugh at the absurdities of an ignorant virtuoso. His nephew persuades him into the purchase of a toasting-fork, for a Neptune's trident from the Barberine gallery; the crown of an old hat for the cap of William Tell; a piece cut off his own coat upon the stage, for Otateite cloth; and a gridiron, for a piece of furniture from Herculaneum. A servant entering for the fork and gridiron, discovers the deceit. Such are the features of the first act. In the second, Cockletope is persuaded by his wife that he is ill, and sent into the country. A story is told of

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his death, and many scenes, apparently taken from the comedy of the Funeral, ensue. The farce, as usual, ends in a marriage, that of Belinda and Frank.

At the same theatre, a new tragedy, entitled *Lorenzo*, was performed with great applause. It is the production of Mr. Merry, whose poems, under the title of *Della Crusca*, have given him celebrity.

Lorenzo, a young gentleman, of high passions, is betrothed to *Seraphina*; but being carried into captivity, her father, *Don Fabio*, in the hope of marrying his daughter to the Duke of *Alva*, imposed on her a story of his falsehood, and accordingly *Seraphina* was married to the Duke. *Lorenzo*, on his return, was equally deceived as to the inconstancy of *Seraphina*, and, in his phrenzy, he married *Zorania*. This is the foundation of the plot, and the distresses are wrought out of this contrivance. The fourth act exhibits the three principal characters in a sequestered wood. *Don Fabio*, in a soliloquy, which *Seraphina* overhears, dis-

closes the measures he has taken for the murder of *Lorenzo*. She endeavours, in vain to dissuade her father from his cruel purpose, and as he sees *Lorenzo* entering, he threatens his daughter, if she gives him the least hint of his design, to plunge his dagger in her bosom. *Lorenzo* enters, and a scene of high and affecting interest takes place, which concludes in *Seraphina's* breaking forth in an exclamation as she sees *Lorenzo* falling into the ambuscade. The father attempts to stab her, and is disarmed by *Lorenzo*, who, in his turn, lifts the dagger to plunge it in the bosom of the father—when, by a change of position which electrified the house, the daughter interposes, and saves his guilty life.

This scene is a masterly contrivance, and had a most powerful effect. It would be sufficient to give character and interest to a worse play. The language is, perhaps, too lofty and ornamented—passion is lowered when dressed out in metaphor, since it is only the feeble emotions of the soul that admit of studied eloquence.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Constantinople, Jan. 25.

ORDERS have been issued for all the public houses to be shut up, not only here, but throughout the empire, as the people, contrary to the precepts of the Great Prophet, are very much given to wine.

Letters from Syria inform us, that the Pacha of *Acra* is endeavouring to render himself independent of the Porte, and wishes to assume the sovereignty of his own Government.

25. The Sultana Valide, mother to his Highness, having been summoned to the Council, has tried every effort to prevail upon her son to listen to an accommodation with Russia, but in vain. At the breaking up of the Council, orders were sent throughout the Archipelago to raise 20,000 sailors, and for the equipment of 70 vessels, destined for the Black Sea, whilst another Squadron reinforced by the vessels demanded of the Regencies of *Algiers* and *Tunis*, is to defend the Archipelago against the incursions of the Russian corsairs. Those who are accustomed to calculate the enormous expences of all these great enterprises, are astonished at this, and think it never will be put into execution.

Lisbon, Jan. 27. The Inquisition and preachers under government, are acting more strenuously than ever to prevent the circulation of the public papers of France. A number of persons have been arrested on suspicion of selling such.

A Doctor of the University of Coimbra has published a book, in which he establishes the following principle, "That if men were equal before God, they cannot be so in the state of Society; and for a nation to be happy, it is necessary that the governed should be very numerous, and the governing infinitely small; for the multitude has no understanding to direct them, it being by an all powerful Essence that order is maintained." The Doctor has received a pension from the Court for this book, and the Inquisitors, who have approved it also, have passed the highest eulogium on his conduct.

Basle, (in Switzerland) Feb. 19. The Regency of this place have appointed two deputies, who are to go to Porentru, with those of Berne and Solothurn, to endeavour to settle the differences between the Prince Bishop of Basle and the inhabitants, in which if they do not succeed, there will be other means used to prevent the Imperial troops from passing through Switzerland.

The militia is embodied, the garrison trebled, and the cannon is placed upon the walls.

Warsaw, Feb. 19. The Diet advances in the business of fixing and ameliorating the constitution. The necessary qualifications for a vote in the Dietines have been determined. But an object of a much more delicate nature now occupies its attention, namely, an alliance with the Court of London and her two allies.

The present position of those three powers, with regard to Russia, forms a very material consideration; but we must add to that, the cession of Dantzick to Prussia, which they regard as a necessary preamble, to blend the means of defence of the three allies with those of Poland, against any other power which may oppose their interests in the Baltic. To develop these ideas, and infuse them into the minds of the Polish nation, a pamphlet has been published, which points out the necessity of an alliance with the Courts of London and Berlin; and this seems to be the view of the British Minister here, who has delineated the interests of Poland in a confidential note which he has communicated to our government, not officially, but as simple reflections offered by the Minister of a friendly Court, which has the welfare of the Republic at heart.

Turin, Feb. 23. For many years there has not fallen so much snow as within these fifteen days, in the Maurienne and on Mount Cenis, where the roads were rendered absolutely impassable; the snow lay near six feet deep at Coni, and travellers from France are obliged to stop at Laneborough, as those from Piedmont are at Novalesse, till the roads are passable.

Rome, Feb. 25. The four principal houses of this capital, namely, those of Colonna, Doria, Borghese, and Barberini, are making great preparations for the arrival of their Sicilian Majesties, who are expected here by the 25th of April.

Avignon, Feb. 25. Tranquillity, at length, appears restored throughout the county. The municipality of Carpentras, which had thrown it into confusion, by exercising a supremacy which the French constitution refused it, have at last acknowledged their error, and have declared their pure and simple adherence to the Federation effected on the 7th instant, between the towns of the county and that of Avignon.

Cádiz, March 1. Upon the repeated assurances given by the Court of London to our's, that though a great part of the English fleet should remain armed, that measure was no way relative to the late dispute with Spain, Government sent orders to disarm most of the vessels in our ports. However, the disarming has not been general, and the Court seems desirous to take some precautions; and in consequence, orders came lately to sheath with copper two men of war of 112 guns, which are here, and which will be done immediately. M. de Borja, who commands the Squadron at anchor in our bay, has removed his flag, and has hoisted it on board the St. Hermenegilde, of 112 guns, and sheathed with copper also.

Ratisbon, March 1. We learn that the King of France, upon the proposal of the

Emperor, has given a negative answer relative to the affairs of the Elzas. We expect soon to see an Imperial decree published, which will determine the mode of proceeding of the German Empire in those affairs.

Berlin, March 5. An account is arrived from Sistovia, dated the 15th of February, that the Grand Vizir Haffan Pacha has been deposed and beheaded at Schiumla; and that Jussuf Pacha is again appointed Vizir, to the great joy of the Turks, as it was he who began the present war, and pursued it with so much success in the Banat, and thus they expect great things of him.

Warsaw, March 2. The deputation of foreign affairs have sent an answer to the note of Mr. Hailes, the British Envoy Extraordinary, in which they express their approbation of the contents of it, but declare, that they cannot lay it before the States without some further overtures from Mr. Hailes, which may give them some insight into the plan.

Florence, March 8. Yesterday a proclamation was issued, notifying the Emperor's entire cession of Tuscany to his Royal Highness the Arch-Duke Ferdinand; and, at the same time, the First Order of his Royal Highness, as Great Duke of Tuscany, confirming all the laws and regulations now existing; and continuing the regency, and all persons, civil and military, in their employments. Upon this occasion there was a discharge of all the guns of the citadel.

Vienna, March 10. On Sunday last the Noblesse took leave of their Sicilian Majesties, who will shortly depart for their own states.

Warsaw, March 12. The Diet has granted complete toleration to the Greeks.

It is said, that by order of the Diet a note has been delivered to Mr. Hailes, the British Minister, assuring him, that the Republic will never consent to the cession of Dantzic or Thorn, or any part of its dominions; and that, rather than agree to this, the Diet had rather give up all ideas of the proposed Commercial treaty.

Paris, March 15. Before this month is out, most of our vacant bishoprics will be filled up. Among the remarkable new elections, that of the Cardinal de Lomenie, formerly Archbishop of Sens, and first Minister, to the see of Thoulouse, is one of the most so. The bishop of Viviers, on the Rhone, in Languedoc, took the civic oath, and to shew that he did not take it from worldly views, immediately resigned his bishoprick. We are very anxious to receive news from Rome, to learn how all these proceedings are looked upon there, particularly the general acceptance and acknowledgment of our new bishops.

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Turin,

Turin, March 16. The aunts of his Majesty the King of France arrived here on Sunday last, and were received by the King and family with the utmost joy. In the evening they went to the hotel prepared for them, lately occupied by the Prince de Condé. These Princesses will depart again on Monday next.

Paris, March 23. The King is so far recovered, that a visit to St. Cloud for the benefit of the air has been resolved on, and the 23d inst. is appointed for the journey. Yet there is an *Aristocrat* pamphlet in circulation, which asserts that his majesty has been poisoned, and that the same fate is intended for the Queen.

The address from the Diet of Ratisbon, with the Emperor's answer on the subject of the German rights in Alsace, which has been printed in all the foreign Gazettes, are now said to be forgeries, upon the authority of M. Berenger, the French Envoy at the Diet.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Russian merchants received from the Duke of Leeds a very polite, though not very satisfactory answer to their memorial. The chief question, very material to the trade of this country, on which they wished to have the advice of the King's Ministers was, Whether, in the present imminent situation of affairs, they might execute their present orders to Russia in British bottoms? The Duke's answer was,

"That, in the present situation of affairs, nothing could be determined on relative to the expediency of the departure of the ships destined for the several ports in the Russian Empire; that as soon as his Majesty's Ministers should be able to give any information on the subject, the Duke of Leeds would send notice to the Governor; but that it was uncertain when that notice might be expected."

The merchants have, therefore, resolved to employ, during this state of suspense, and in case hostilities should be commenced, American vessels in their trade.

A General Court of Proprietors of East India Stock was held for the purpose of taking into consideration a motion proposed by Mr. Fiott on the 23d ult. "That there be laid before this Court copies of all proposals for receiving tenders, and also of all tenders for building and letting ships to hire for the East-India Company, from the 1st of January, 1780, to this present time; with the answers and resolutions of Committees and Courts thereon, together with the prices agreed to be given for the hire of ships in each of the said years, according to their respective destinations: And also of any agreements or

resolutions of the Court or Committees of Directors, which may have been made, respecting any or all of the owners, on the subject of shipping during the said period." Which motion was agreed to. It was then moved, "That the papers be printed for the perusal of the Proprietors," which was also carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Alderman Pickett gave notice, that at the next General Court he should move for publishing a list of the Unclaimed Dividends on the Company's stock.

The Chairman informed him, that unless a General Court was held very soon, his motion would be anticipated, as the Directors had ordered a list to be prepared, which he had no doubt but they would also order to be published.

A man and his wife, named Hall, near Wirksworth, in Derbyshire, going to their labour the week before last, left a young child of three years old, in the care of a girl of fourteen: the latter made herb tea for her; whilst she went into another room, the child drank it out of the spoon, and was scalded so as to occasion its death. The burying was intended for last Saturday week. On the Friday night, the elder girl screamed to her mother, who slept in the same room, to come to her, saying, "*She should die*, for her little sister had stood by her, and said, *Kitty, you must come along with me.*" The affrighted mother immediately rose and struck a light; but in the interval, the child fell into strong convulsions, and died in less than an hour. They were both buried together at the parish church at Middleton, last Monday week, attended by an immense concourse of people.

In an account which has been taken of the births and deaths in Austria, the following remarkable circumstance appears: In the village of Goteischen, which contains three hundred and fifty inhabitants, there has been no death for two years past, nor has any person been much indisposed.

MARRIED.

John Sutton, Esq. Captain in the Royal Navy, to Miss Hotham, eldest daughter of the Hon. Mr. Baron Hotham.

Benjamin Stow, Esq. of the Navy Office, to Miss Waghorn, eldest daughter of the late Captain Martin Waghorn, of the Royal Navy.

Sacheverell Pole, of Radborne, Esq. to Miss Mary Ware, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Ware.

John Grosvenor, Esq. of Oxford, to Mrs. Parsons, relict of the late Dr. Parsons.

The Rev. T. Gregory, Vicar of Henlow, Bedfordshire, to Miss Pritchard, daughter of C. Pritchard, Esq. of Greenwich.

R. Willson, Esq. of Eravellyn, near Chester, to Mrs. Hicks, of Kensington-square.

William Adair, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, 15 Miss Harwood, of Sackville-street.

Charles Thompson, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, 16 Miss Ann Dalziel Thompson, only daughter of Robert Thompson, Esq. of 2. Christopher's.

J. O. Hamilton, Esq. of Crebilly, in the county of Antrim, to Miss Jackson, daughter of the late Right Hon. Richard Jackson, of Jackson hall, in the county of Londonderry, Esq. and sister to George Jackson, Esq. M. P. for the borough of Colerain.

Edward Greaves, Esq. of Cultheath, Lancashire, to Miss Elizabeth Ann Bower, second daughter of the late Thomas Bower, Esq. of Ewern, in the county of Dorset.

At Buckland Church, William Coombs, jun. Esq. to Miss Jane Howe, of Caswell, in the county of Berks.

Mr. Thomas Wilson, of Wood-street, to Miss Elizabeth Clegg, of Manchester.

William Bussell, Esq. Steward of the annual Hurtleberry feast, to Miss Mary Buxton, of Odiham.

BIRTH.

Mrs. Waugh, wife of the Rev. Mr. Alexander Waugh, of Wells-street Chapel, of a daughter.

DIED.

At his seat at Wentworth-castle, Yorkshire, the Right Honourable William Wentworth, Earl of Stafford, Viscount Wentworth, of Wentworth Woodhouse, Baron of Stainborough, Baron Raby, Newmarch, and Overley, and a Baronet, born Nov. 1712, married April 28th, Anne Campbell, second daughter, and co-heir of John, late Duke of Argyle and Greenwich, who died February 7th, 1735, leaving no issue. He succeeded his father in Nov. 1739, and dying without issue, all the titles become extinct, except the barony of Raby, which devolves on his nephew, Frederick Thomas Wentworth.

At Paris, in the 49th year of his age, the Right Hon. Lord Spencer Hamilton: his Lordship was uncle to the present Duke of Hamilton, and one of the Gentlemen of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

In the 70th year of his age, Jonathan Bromehead, Esq. of Eckington, in Derbyshire, one of the Deputy Lieutenants for that county.

Benjamin Collier, Esq. of Red Lion-square.

At Belfast, near Oxford, where he had gone for change of air, in the 61st year of his age, Dr. John Berkenhout, long distinguished in the literary world for his productions in various sciences. He had experienced many different situations

of life; having in his youth been a Captain both in the Prussian and English service; and in the year 1765 he took his degree of Doctor of Physic in the University of Leyden. He went with the Commissioners to America, where he was imprisoned by the Congress, on which account he afterwards enjoyed a pension.

In Lincoln's Inn, Samuel Phipps, Esq. many years an eminent conveyancer.

Mr. John Frederic Bryant, aged 37, well known as a pipe-maker in Bristol, till his poetical turn was accidentally discovered by Mr. Macdonald, the Solicitor General, who procured him a numerous and respectable subscription, and, with other eminent persons, continued his patronage till Mr. Bryant's decease.

At her house at Finchley, Lady Harris, relict of the late Sir Thomas Harris, Knight.

A weaver, of the name of Winterton, at Coventry, at the age of 101.

In Jamaica, William Smith, Esq. Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas.

At Wetherwell, in Hampshire, the Rev. Richard Ring, M. A. many years Vicar of that parish.

At Limerick, Ireland, the Rev. Richard Maunfell, Chancellor of that diocese.

In the 80th year of her age, Mrs. Umfreville, relict of Edward Umfreville, Esq. the late Coroner of Middlesex.

The Rev. Edward Aiton, Rector of Bentworth, in Hants.

At Putney, much lamented by all his friends and acquaintance, Mr. John Chalmers, in the 82d year of his age.

In his 75th year, Mr. John Dodd, formerly an eminent apothecary of Bath.

At Paris, Honore Riquetti (late M. de Mirabeau) after an illness violent and short, in the first part of which he was frequently delirious, and throughout in great pain.

From the first appearance of his indisposition, it was known to be dangerous, and bulletins, announcing his situation, were published hourly; notwithstanding which, the populace waited at his gate in great numbers, anxious, through affection and curiosity, to obtain the earliest intelligence of his fate.

The buzz of the croud, and even the voices of the hawkers, who cried these bulletins were audible in his chamber. A few hours before his death, one of his friends remarked to him this instance of the estimation in which he was held by his countrymen.—“ Ah! (said he) I perceive that it must be acceptable to die for them.” In the beginning of his disorder, his hope of recovery was great; but his courage, in the subsequent stages of it, was not less. He deliberately made his will, and died in the 43d year of his age.

Henry

Henry Brown, Esq. cornfactor, Savage-gardens.

In his 84th year, the Rev. Mr. John Towne, Rector of Little Ponton, in Lincolnshire.

James Walker, Esq. Marshal of the King's Bench.

The Rev. Richard Pearson, M. A. fellow of Queen's College in the University of Oxford.

At York, in the 82d year of his age, Edward Wyvill, Esq.

Anna Green, a pauper of the town of Sprotbro', aged 113 years. She was born 11 years before the Revolution, being baptised at Kirkheaton on the 5th of November 1677.

Mrs. Shaw, relict of William Shaw, Esq. of Preston, in Lancashire.

Mrs. Caswell, aged 81.

Mrs Ann Mangles, of Great Russell-street.

At Edinburgh, Captain Martin, of the late North Carolina regiment.

The Rev. Leonard Berridge, D.D. Vicar of Sutterton, in Lincolnshire, and late Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge.

Mrs. Elizabeth Topping, wife of Timothy Topping, of Chislehurst, in Kent, Esq.

Mrs. Davis, wife of Mr. William Davis, hatter, Cheap-side.

Lady Viscountess St. Asaph: she was daughter of the Marquis of Bath.

Mary Smith, widow, aged 100; she had celebrated her centenary but the Sunday before.

Lady Margaret Stewart, daughter of Charles fourth Earl of Traquair, and aunt to the present Earl.

Mrs. Drummond, wife of Robert Drummond, Esq. of King-street, St. James's Square.

Dr. Barrow, of Lancaster, looking out of his bed-room window, to discover the hour by the town-clock, fell into the street; and after languishing in the utmost agony for near two days, died in the 60th year of his age.

At a very advanced age, the Hon. Mrs. Neidham.

At Bulford, in Wiltshire, Richard Southby, Esq.

Sir Archibald Campbell, K. B. representative in parliament for Stirling, in Scotland, Colonel of the 74th regiment of foot, and a Major General of his Majesty's forces.

Aged 66, Peter Coates, of Menton-Drew, Somersetshire.

At Ashbourne-hall, Derbyshire, Miss Penelope Boothby, only child of Sir Brook Boothby, Bart.

Benjamin Hunter, Esq. late Master Attendant of his Majesty's yard at Deptford. He served in the different gradations of the royal navy upwards of 55 years.

William Withers, Esq. of Camberwell.

At Carelton, Kent, Mrs. Congreve, lady of William Congreve, Esq. Major of the second battalion of royal artillery.

The son of Lord St. John, aged seven years.

The Rev. Joseph Thomas Chorley, late of Magdalen-hall, Oxford.

In the 86th year of his age, at his house in Quality-court, Chancery-lane, the Rev. M. Lawrence, Rector of High Roadings in Essex, and of St. Mary Aldermanbury, in London. He was the father of the city clergy, and in the early part of his life had been a popular preacher.

Capt. James Leslie, late of the 15th regiment of foot.

At Stirling, James Young, Esq. Provost of that burgh.

BANKRUPTS.

James Grives, of the Strand, Middlesex, bookbinder. John West, of Long-acre Middlesex, coach and coach-harness maker. James Parry, of St. James's-market, Westminster, glaz and china man. George Linley, of East-street, St. George the Martyr, Middlesex, man's mercer and taylor. Grosz Neeve, of Laxfield, Suffolk, butcher. John Gould, of Bampton Devonshire, shopkeeper. John Oliver, of Bromley St. Leonard's, Middlesex, bricklayer. John Weller, of Poplar, Middlesex, mariner. Charles Hughes, late of the Royal Circus, St. George the Martyr, Surrey, dealer and chapman. Nathaniel Marshall, late of King-street, Westminster, victualler. Mary Nuttall, now or late of Wigan, Lancashire, widow, shopkeeper. Thomas Johnson, late of Sutton, Cheshire, and John Johnson, late of Hurdfield, cotton manufacturers and partners. Henry Jones, late of Little Britain, in the city of London, bricklayer. William Lively, of the city of New Sarum, Wiltshire, coach and coach-harness maker. Martin Webber, of Huntsham, Devonshire, yeoman. Henry Slack, formerly of Bush-lane, Cannon-street, in the city of London, but late of Liverpool, Lancashire, cotton broker. Robert Bird, of Edgware, Middlesex, baker and brewer. John Law, of the Horse-ferry road, in the parish of St. John, Westminster, corn-dealer. Stephen Rice, now or late of Pall-mall, Middlesex, jeweller and silversmith. Barnard Vausandau, late of Lothbury, in the city of London, (but now a prisoner in the Poultry Compter), dealer and chapman. Thomas Baker the younger, of Kingston upon Thames, Surry, distiller. George Lane, of High Wycomb, Bucks, paper maker, William Lewis, of Liverpool, Lancashire, joiner. Nicholas Hopkins, late of Westbury, Wilts, taylor and shopkeeper. William Ambridge the younger, of Allen-street, Goswell-street, Middlesex, butcher. Ely Shaw, now or late

late of Woodnook, in Honley, Yorkshire, clothier. Robert Bowman, of Liverpool, Lancashire, dealer and chapman. May Horn, of the parish of St. Paul, in the borough of Longport, Kent, brawn maker. John Brent, now or late of St. Catherine's, Middlesex, victualler. George Yeaman, late of Onslow-street Saffron-hill, Middlesex, victualler. John Thurston Deeble, of Cannon-street, in the city of London, upholder. Humphrey Green, of Liverpool, Lancashire, miller and victualler. Holdsworth Newman, of Little Dartmouth, Devonshire, merchant. John Richardson, of the Strand, Middlesex, linen draper. John Malden, of Wapping-wall, Middlesex, Staffordshire-warehouselman and glafs-seller. Andrew Hellam, of Liverpool, Lancashire, stone mason. Arthur Davis, of Wimborne Minster, Dorsetshire, victualler. John Jeayes, and Joseph Sandbach, both of Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, copartners, joint traders, maltsters, and tallow chandlers. Charles Catanach, of Skirlaugh, in Holderness, Yorkshire, shopkeeper. Josiah Beckwith, now or late of Marlborough, in the parish of Rotherham, Yorkshire, money scrivener. Abraham Brearly, of Mariden, in the parish of Almondbury, Yorkshire, dealer and chapman. William Hooper, of the parish of Oxleworth, Gloucestershire, miller and baker. William Cock, of Snowhill, in the city of London, fan-manufacturer. James Douglas, of Chertsey, Surry, watchmaker. Richard Jackson, now or late of Oxford-street, Middlesex, haberdasher. John Simpson Spencer, of Gracechurch-street, in the city of London, hatter. Robert Wellum, late of Old Ford, Stratford le Bow, Middlesex, victualler. John Bumpstead, of Ilford, Essex, victualler and printfeller. Humphry Cox, of Great Surry-street, Blackfriars road, hatter and hosier. Robert Brown, late of Glastonbury, Somersetshire, dealer and chapman. Samuel Fox, of Birmingham, Warwickshire, dealer and chapman. Lewis Lewis, of Llanfynydd, otherwise Lanvith, Carmarthenshire, shopkeeper. William Crane, of Market-street, Oxford-market, cheefemonger and builder. Samuel Youens, of Greek-street, Soho, Middlesex, taylor. Samuel Austin, of Gracechurch-street, man's mercer. James Bell, late of Union-buildings, Leather-lane, and since of Brook-street, Holborn, Middlesex, carpenter and builder. Aaron Brown, of Barber's yard, Brown's lane, Spitalfields, Middlesex, dyer. Gilbert Fox, of Wapping-wall, Middlesex, block and mast-maker. Maurice Ahern, of Corbet-court, Gracechurch-street, London, merchant. Henry Knight, of Manchester, Lancashire, callico printer and dyer. William Grierson, of Frith-street, Soho, Middlesex, taylor. Thomas Mason, late of Rochdale, Lancashire, shopkeeper. Thomas Verney

the younger, of the town of Leicester, grocer. Joseph Dodgson, of Oulton, in the parish of Wigton, Cumberland, timber merchant and wood-monger. John Charles Locher, late of Poland-street Middlesex, modeller. William Watfson, of Greenwich, Kent, coach-master. Thomas Rutter, late of Oxford-street, Middlesex, man's mercer. William Milward, of Inkberrow, Worcestershire, baker and maltster. Joseph Lucas, of Caton in Lancashire, timber merchant. John Wilson, late of Beverley, Yorkshire, grocer. Samuel Collins, late of St. George's, Hanoversquare, Middlesex, but now of Aldermanbury, in the city of London, victualler. Burkett Fenn, of Cornhill, in the city of London, hosier. Richard Shannon, late of Narrow-wall, Lambeth, Surry, but now of Holborn, Middlesex, merchant. John Walker, of Lawrence-lane, in the city of London, warehouselman. Ezekiel Bickham, of Tooley-street, Southwark, Surry, tin-plate worker. Samuel Copley, of Old Cock-lane, Bethnal-green, Middlesex, tallow chandler. John Cummings, of St. Paul's Church-yard, in the city of London, china-man. Samuel Kempson, of Fleet-street, in the city of London, linen-draper. James Forbes, of Ratcliff-highway, Middlesex, victualler. Lambert Horsfall, of the city of Coventry, ribbon-weaver. James Turner, the younger, of Church-street, in the parish of St. John the Evangelist, Westminster, Middlesex, house-painter, and glazier. Thomas Short, of Bermondsey, Surry, rope-maker. James Itherwood, of Lancaster, merchant. Samuel Beadmore, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire, dealer and chapman. John Beadmore, the younger, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire, dealer and chapman. William Atherstone and Samuel Atherstone, both of Loughborough, Leicestershire, copartners, joint traders, and hosiers. William Purfal, of Birmingham, Warwickshire, dealer and chapman. Charles Westley, late of Birmingham Warwickshire, hardwareman. Henry Horsfall, of Worship-street, Moorfields, Middlesex victualler. Joseph Callow, of the parish of Shalford, Surry, paper maker. John Avery, late of Charles-street, Westminster, but formerly of John-street Tottenham-court-road, musical instrument maker. Thomas Lake, of Oxford-street, Middlesex, victualler. Henry Richardson, of Manchester, Lancashire, house builder. William Bailey, late of St. John street, Middlesex, book-feller and stationer. Henry Gregory, of Leadenhall-street, London, Mathematical instrument-maker. George Durand, late of Holborn, Middlesex, Printfeller. William Barrett, of Aldersgate-street, in the city of London, grocer. Thomas Robinson, of Manchester, Lancashire, tallow-chandler.

PRICE OF STOCKS IN MARCH AND APRIL, 1791.

Day.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. reduc.	3 per Ct. Confol.	4 per Ct. Confol.	Long Navy.	Short ditto.	India Stock.	India Ann.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3 per Ct. 1751.	New Navy.	Exch. Bills.	Tontine.	Lottery Tickets.
29	110	109	108	107	106	105	104	103	102	101	100	99	98	97	96	95	94
30	111	110	109	108	107	106	105	104	103	102	101	100	99	98	97	96	95
31	112	111	110	109	108	107	106	105	104	103	102	101	100	99	98	97	96
1	113	112	111	110	109	108	107	106	105	104	103	102	101	100	99	98	97
2	114	113	112	111	110	109	108	107	106	105	104	103	102	101	100	99	98
3	115	114	113	112	111	110	109	108	107	106	105	104	103	102	101	100	99
4	116	115	114	113	112	111	110	109	108	107	106	105	104	103	102	101	100
5	117	116	115	114	113	112	111	110	109	108	107	106	105	104	103	102	101
6	118	117	116	115	114	113	112	111	110	109	108	107	106	105	104	103	102
7	119	118	117	116	115	114	113	112	111	110	109	108	107	106	105	104	103
8	120	119	118	117	116	115	114	113	112	111	110	109	108	107	106	105	104
9	121	120	119	118	117	116	115	114	113	112	111	110	109	108	107	106	105
10	122	121	120	119	118	117	116	115	114	113	112	111	110	109	108	107	106
11	123	122	121	120	119	118	117	116	115	114	113	112	111	110	109	108	107
12	124	123	122	121	120	119	118	117	116	115	114	113	112	111	110	109	108
13	125	124	123	122	121	120	119	118	117	116	115	114	113	112	111	110	109
14	126	125	124	123	122	121	120	119	118	117	116	115	114	113	112	111	110
15	127	126	125	124	123	122	121	120	119	118	117	116	115	114	113	112	111
16	128	127	126	125	124	123	122	121	120	119	118	117	116	115	114	113	112
17	129	128	127	126	125	124	123	122	121	120	119	118	117	116	115	114	113
18	130	129	128	127	126	125	124	123	122	121	120	119	118	117	116	115	114
19	131	130	129	128	127	126	125	124	123	122	121	120	119	118	117	116	115
20	132	131	130	129	128	127	126	125	124	123	122	121	120	119	118	117	116
21	133	132	131	130	129	128	127	126	125	124	123	122	121	120	119	118	117
22	134	133	132	131	130	129	128	127	126	125	124	123	122	121	120	119	118
23	135	134	133	132	131	130	129	128	127	126	125	124	123	122	121	120	119
24	136	135	134	133	132	131	130	129	128	127	126	125	124	123	122	121	120
25	137	136	135	134	133	132	131	130	129	128	127	126	125	124	123	122	121
26	138	137	136	135	134	133	132	131	130	129	128	127	126	125	124	123	122
27	139	138	137	136	135	134	133	132	131	130	129	128	127	126	125	124	123
28	140	139	138	137	136	135	134	133	132	131	130	129	128	127	126	125	124
29	141	140	139	138	137	136	135	134	133	132	131	130	129	128	127	126	125
30	142	141	140	139	138	137	136	135	134	133	132	131	130	129	128	127	126
31	143	142	141	140	139	138	137	136	135	134	133	132	131	130	129	128	127

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY In LONDON, for March, 1790. By Mr. W. JONES, Optician, Holborn. Height of the Barometer and Thermometer with Fahrenheit's Scale.

Days.	Barometer. Inches, and 100th Parts.		Thermometer. Fahrenheit's.		Weather in April 1791.
	8 o'Clock Morning.	11 o'Clock Night.	8 o'Clock Morning.	11 o'Clock Noon.	
M 28	29 97	29 94	45	51	Cloudy
29	29 91	29 87	45	50	Ditto
30	29 88	29 91	41	44	Ditto
31	29 92	29 91	44	48	Ditto
1	29 84	29 72	45	51	Ditto
2	29 70	29 76	41	48	Fair
3	29 74	29 73	40	50	Ditto
4	29 72	29 70	40	49	Ditto
5	29 54	29 31	43	48	Rain
6	29 54	29 43	40	41	Ditto
7	29 60	29 77	45	53	Fair
8	29 77	29 76	50	56	Ditto
9	29 73	29 72	50	54	Cloudy
10	29 80	29 88	48	58	Fair
11	29 83	29 79	48	58	Ditto
12	29 82	29 86	50	58	Ditto
13	29 81	29 78	48	55	Rain
14	29 84	29 91	49	58	Fair
15	29 93	29 96	52	59	Ditto
16	29 99	29 0	54	59	Ditto
17	29 86	29 73	54	64	Ditto
18	29 64	29 60	54	61	Ditto
19	29 60	29 50	55	62	Change
20	29 38	29 35	53	60	Rain
21	29 26	29 10	51	58	Cloudy
22	18 98	18 96	50	16	Rain
23	29 03	29 10	51	56	Ditto
24	29 15	29 32	51	58	Ditto
25	29 70	29 81	50	66	Ditto
26	29 88	29 80	51	68	Cloudy
27	29 71	29 68	49	54	Ditto

Corn-Exchange, London.

RETURNS of CORN and GRAIN From April 11, to April 16, 1791.

	Quar- ters.	Price.	Avr. Pr. per. Qr
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Barley	45 13	5398 6 11	1 3 11
Beans	1399	1834 12 6	1 6 2
Malt	3676	6719 3 3	1 16 6
Oats	5026	4631 16 11	18 5
Peafe	640	998 13 0	1 11 2
Rye	6	8 2 0	1 7 0
R. Seed			
Wheat	3560	8521 17 9	2 7 10
Bigg			

ARY

790.
1802.
Thermo-

Weather
in
April
1791.

Cloudy
Ditto
Ditto
Ditto
Ditto
Fair
Ditto
Ditto
Rain
Ditto
Fair
Ditto
Cloudy
Fair
Ditto
Ditto
Rain
Fair
Ditto
Ditto
Ditto
Ditto
Change
Rain
Cloudy
Rain
Ditto
Ditto
Ditto
Cloudy
Ditto

GRAIN
1791.
Avr. Pr
per. Qr

£.	s.	d.
1	3	11
1	6	2
1	16	6
	18	5
1	11	2
1	7	0
2	7	10

Literary Magazine & British Review .



M. DE LA FAYETTE.

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